PRICE 10 CENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT

SEPTEMBER 23, 1944

VOL. 60, NO. 3 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Can't Soldiers Think?

WE CANNOT quite follow the reasoning of the two candidates so far nominated for active service seats in the Saskatchewan Legislature when they argue that service representatives should have no party affiliations because they represent personnel with all shades of political opinions. The service constituencies are not different in this respect from any ordinary constituency. In the legislature their members will have to co-operate with one or other of the political groups, if their votes are to be effective, and it would be much better if they made known in advance which group they will favor.

Soldiers and other service personnel have party leanings quite as much as any other class of voters and are entitled to have them expressed in the legislative bodies. We hope that the representatives of the service voters will not consider that they are sent to Regina merely to advance the interests of service men and women. They have exactly the same responsibilities for the good government of the province as any other member and they should be willing to state in advance what are their general ideas on provincial policy.

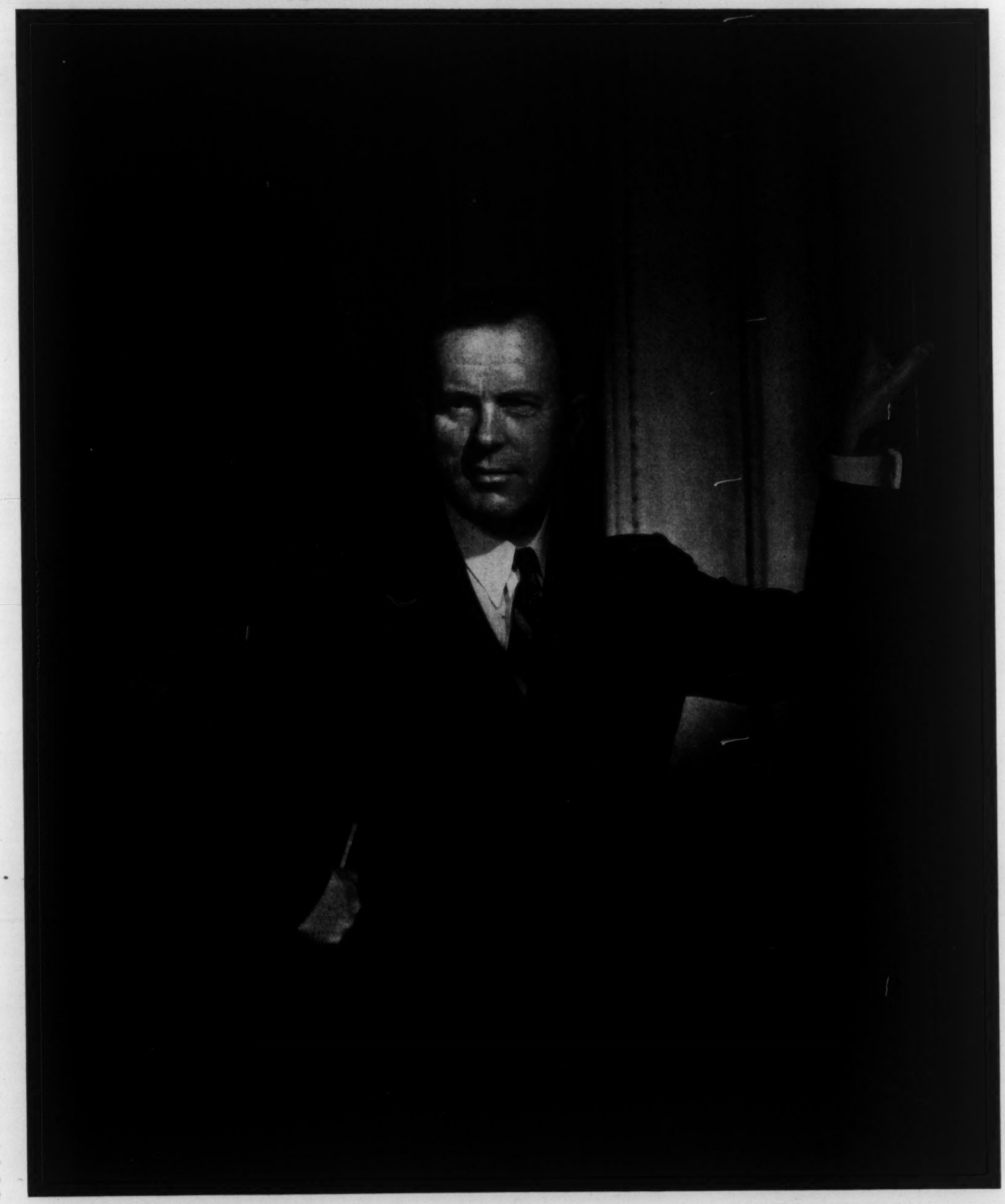
Presumedly however the party leanings of both the nominated candidates are profoundly well known to their friends and supporters, and they are repudiating party affiliations chiefly in the hope of getting a few votes from less informed electors who might be deterred from voting for them if they knew that they were supporters of this or that party.

Beyond the Westwall

IT WAS wise to count on a stern battle to break the Siegfried Line, wise to prepare the means of doing so on the most formidable scale. No sound commander could have planned otherwise. And if in actuality the line has proven weaker than we could ever have dreamed, and our means almost unnecessarily elaborate, there can be no regrets over that.

The fortifications, advertised as the most modern known to military science only six years ago, are now bluntly classified as "outmoded." Mighty American 155 mm. self-propelled guns have taken out with a few squarely-placed shots pill-boxes designed to withstand the 37 and 75 mm. armament of the tanks of such a few years, but such a long time ago. British-designed flame-throwers, throwing their fiery jet a full hundred yards, have smoked the half-hearted enemy out of the bigger blockhouses.

The British conception of the "flail" tank has cleared paths through broad mine-fields, while accurate American artillery fire and intrepid engineers have demolished the impressive-looking rows of "dragon's-teeth" tank blocks. The deadly fire of the light bazooka has been aimed at the very whites of the eyes of the enemy peering through his embrasures. And other means, still secret, have aided in clearing as if by magic a pathway through the once-mighty Westwall. Can it be that only five years ago we stood, weak and intimidated before this barrier, from which the Hun shouted his threats, behind whose cover he wreaked his will on Central and Eastern Europe, and out of which he leapt to Conquer the West?



HON. L. B. PEARSON →

Canadian Minister to Washington, who heads Canadian delegates to UNRRA, now in session in Montreal, was chosen as chairman of the meeting, consisting of nearly 500 delegates from 44 United Nations, who will determine policies of administering relief in liberated Europe. This latest photograph of Mr. Pearson was taken by Yousuf Karsh on his recent visit to Washington. *—Photo by Karsh.*

The men we met in the Siegfried Line last week no longer shouted "tomorrow we will conquer the world." The crack legions of 1940 were gone, their bones strewn over Europe and Africa, and the outskirts of Asia. Instead we met deep-sea divers, hastily summoned from their mine-clearing work in the Kiel Canal, Luftwaffe ground crews and even trained pilots, young officer candidates thrown in as infantry, accountants pulled from their office stools, old men from their factory benches, Hitler Youth called from their enthusiastic soldier-play and thrust, unbearded, into the bloody maelstrom of battle.

Now we are through the Siegfried Line, with only the Rhine ahead, and then the great four-laned *autobahnen*, curving through hills and plain towards the Ruhr, Hamburg and Berlin

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Oriental Canadians

PUBLIC opinion in British Columbia does not seem to be quite so unanimously in favor of the tearing up of the citizenship rights of Canadian subjects just because they are of Japanese ancestry as the advocates of that course have suggested. A resolution demanding the deportation of all Japanese in Canada at the end of the war without regard to citizenship, was tabled by the annual convention of the Union of British Columbia Municipalities last week after it had been denounced as unconstitutional and inhuman by

(Continued on Page Three)

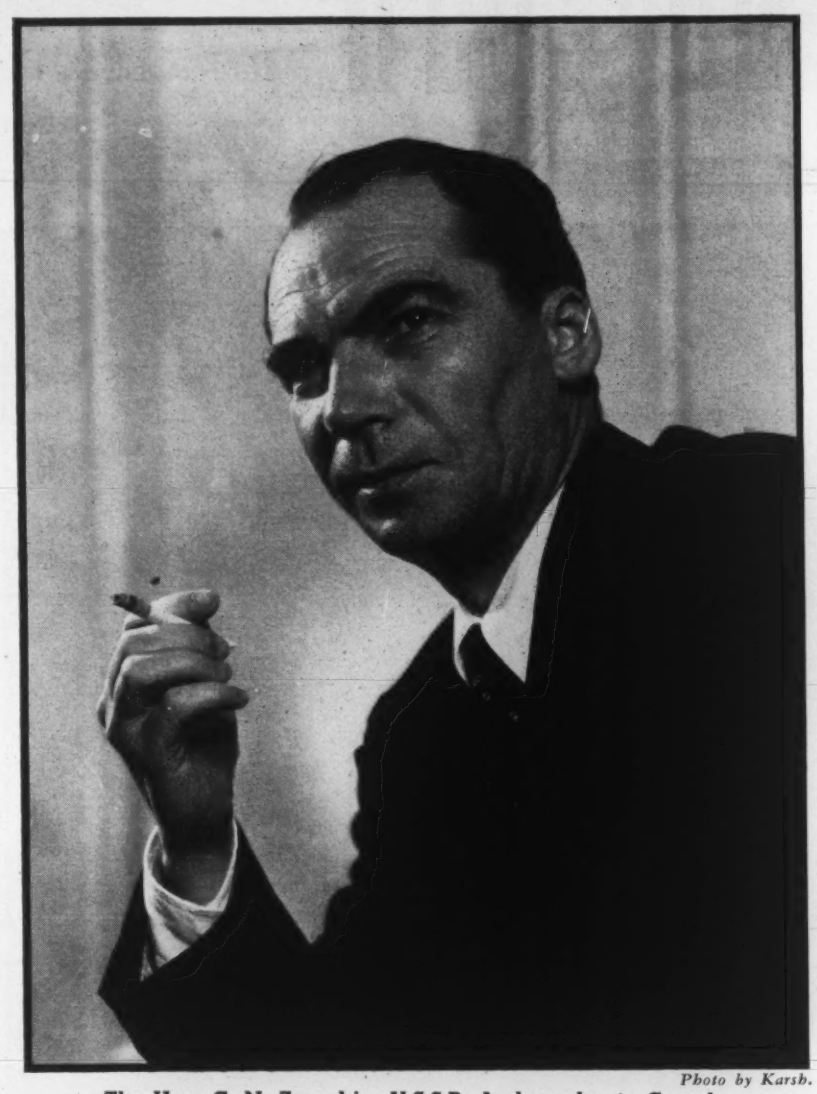

Photo by Karsh.

The Hon. G. N. Zaroubin, U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Canada.

NAME IN THE NEWS

Russia's Ambassador to Canada Model Citizen of the Soviet

By COROLYN COX

EASY to meet, enthusiastic, quick with a warm smile, Georges Nikolaivitch Zaroubin, first Ambassador from the U.S.S.R. to Canada, is making a good job of both the personal and technical side of his important post. How important his post has become in the eyes of his Government is indicated by the fact that Mr. Molotov, Peoples Commissar for Foreign Affairs, sent us Mr. Zaroubin who was serving as Director of the American Countries section of his Department. He was the Moscow opposite of our Hugh Keenleyside of External Affairs Department.

Zaroubin speaks some English, does it very well, but the barrier of language in its full spread over the affairs of men is a particularly frustrating business when a Canadian of today is fortunate enough to meet a Zaroubin of Russia. For this man who has come among us has in his head a picture we should all like to have given us at first hand. We have listened to people who have never seen the inside of one Soviet Republic assure us either how perfect is the system of Communism or how horrible are the results of central control. Mr. Zaroubin was from 1937 to 1939, Chief of Administration of the entire Textile Industry of the U.S.S.R. General public in Canada would like to know how do you get a job of that sort in the U.S.S.R. and how do you set about planning for a vast collection of countries.

Zaroubin, who is 44 years old, was born in Mojaisk, a suburb of Moscow, of parents who were literate, but of the workers. It was not easy to educate the six boys and three girls of the family, and they all went through difficult times in the pre-revolutionary school years. At thirteen Zaroubin was working by day, attending gymnasium school by night. At eighteen, in the year 1918, he joined the Red Army as a volunteer, fought all over the U.S.S.R., found the Red Army a very good school. He gained considerable technical training, was Commander of a motorized unit by the end of his service. At that time ranks had not yet returned in the Red Army, everybody being either a soldier or a "commander", a general term for officer.

Out of the army in 1924, Zaroubin went into the textile industry, near Moscow. The whole industry was being re-established and reorganized on a vast scale. He felt the need of special technical education which had been interrupted by his years in the army. He was now able to go into the newly-founded Industrial Stalin Academy in Moscow, where all his needs were supplied by the State for three and a half years till he took his degree in Engineering. Accommodation, laboratory fees and scholarship funds to put money in his pocket for incidentals were given to him.

During his years at the Academy he married and his only son was born—now a lad of 15 who has come with his parents to Ottawa. If Mrs. Zaroubin had wished to go on with further studies of her own or to take a job, she also would have had the same privileges as her husband, and a day nursery in which to deposit her son while she was away from home. She chose, however, to be at home and look after her son herself—that is also still a privilege of women in the U.S.S.R.!

First Appointment

In 1932 Zaroubin was appointed Director of the Academy in which he had taken his degree, spent five years administering this growing and important foundation. Wonder of the world has been the accomplishment of the U.S.S.R. in technical education of its people, a job done against time, with the threat of war with Germany pressing them on. Today huge bombers that fly up through our northwest are handed over in Alaska to young Soviet fliers whose parents quite likely could neither read nor write. Kazakhas, a tribe that till 1926 roamed central Asia as nomads, a people not unlike our Eskimos, were made through such schools as the one Zaroubin headed, into the defenders of Stalingrad.

As Administrator of the Textile Industry in 1937-39, Zaroubin had a hand in the making of a State Plan. It works somewhat like this: The State Plan covers the entire needs of the whole of the U.S.S.R. The Plan is decentralized into industries and then into districts, then into factories, and down to each worker's tools. No crisis arises in any industry because its entire operation has been strictly planned in accordance with what is necessary for the country. There is no disbalance in industry, either, because each industry has been planned in relation to all the other industries of the country, their interlocking requirements, and so on.

It is easy enough, says Mr. Zaroubin, to know what the average man needs, to compile the demands of the peasant, the military, the workers, the intelligentsia—(sounds indeed as though the populace of the U.S.S.R. was permitted to be itself, a varied assortment of different types of individuals, by no means all poured into one mould, whether it fits their type or not!) What is more difficult is to satisfy the well known demands.

How a Plan Works

The whole population takes part in making the Plan for the country. Elected City Councils foregather, under their own chosen chairman, lay out their wants, what homes should be built, what hospitals rehabilitated, what schools, trolley lines, and all sorts of utilities they desire. The taxation system permits of each community budgeting its own affairs. If it has not enough to cover the essentials desired, aid can be had from the State Budget. If such aid is insufficient to do the whole business, the people of the community get together to discuss what things come first, what must be left for another day. If they have from taxation more than enough for their needs, the surplus is handed over to the State to help out in some district less fortunate. An amazing fact is that our Northern Neighbors have been brought up in their schools to help other communities, thus effecting a great and fine country for all of them to enjoy together. This sounds rather a far cry from some of the reactions we have read to the proposed "baby bonus" in Canada!

Despite its many races, many nationalities, the U.S.S.R., through its educational projects, its schools, social organizations, the trade unions, factories, newspapers and periodicals published not as advertising ventures but as organs of scientific groups, industries, or associations, has managed to create a genuine feeling of the Soviet Union as One Big Family. Seems as though Canada would be a glass-house dweller throwing stones if we presume to shy criticisms over the Arctic Circle till we manage to meet their record on this all-important issue!

At the World's Fair

In 1939, Zaroubin, agile and accomplished young man, was put in charge of the U.S.S.R. exhibit for the World's Fair in New York City. His country, as everyone knows, stole the show. In the ten months that Mr. Zaroubin was in the U.S., sixteen MILLION people passed through the U.S.S.R. building at the Fair, took away with them an unforgettable, disturbing impression of an unexpectedly great experiment going on thousands of miles away from them. The Russians didn't make much fuss in their own press about what was done in New York but they did reprint enough of the editorials and articles from our press and the U.S. to give the people back home some idea of the impression they had made.

Back in Russia in 1940 Zaroubin was called to the Peoples Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, where he remained continuously, rising to head the American Countries section, until he was appointed first U.S.S.R. Ambassador to Canada last May.

Mr. Zaroubin reports that his country is becoming much more aware of Canada than it has been. The U.S.S.R. knows, now, about Canada's contribution to the war. Mutual Aid has registered. The Red Army knows whence come Canadian-made materials of war. The people find Canadian Aid to Russia a true lifter of morale. The U.S.S.R. is participating in all United Nations organizations aimed at creating a world at peace, and the Red Army feels that it is fighting not only for its motherland but for the welfare of the world. There is demand in Canada today for a Canadian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship similar to that existing between our Northern Neighbor and the United Kingdom.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Educational Films Don't Compete with the Hollywood Output

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MARY Lowrey Ross's article on the Citizens' Film Council deserves an answer. Those who attended the initial meeting at which the Council was formed (and to which Mrs. Ross was invited) know that no mention was made of any relationship with the commercial film interests in any form whatsoever.

The Council was formed by a group of people who believe that the 16mm. film, as a functional and educational instrument should be utilized to the full, in a democratic way, by the citizens of Toronto. It was thought that the facilities for the showing of such films should be centralized, so that any group interested in timely topics such as Canadian art, nursery schools, housing, work processes, and international problems would know how and where to get such films and the sound projectors with which to show them. Thus 16mm. films from as many countries and as many sources as possible will be made available for community and group showings, and organizations having such films (such as the National Film Society, the Workers' Educational Association, The Health League, the Junior Board of Trade etc., as well as the National Film Board) are participating in the Council. The National Film Board have kindly consented to co-operate by making available for the present some projectors and their films.

Surely it is obvious that the purpose of this Council is a practical one meeting a practical need. It is most regrettable that the author of the article was not present to get a better understanding of the Council's work.

PAULINE E. MCGIBBON.
Provisional Chairman of
Toronto, Ont. the Council.

Income Tax in B.C.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of August 26, discussing Dominion and Provincial taxation powers, you state as follows: "The Provincial claim that the Dominion should not enter the direct field has not a vestige of foundation. The Dominion has power for the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation."

May I suggest that this statement does not convey the whole truth and nothing but the truth. At the time of Confederation it was not contemplated that it would be necessary for the Dominion to enter into the Income Tax field, but, it was contemplated that the Provinces would be compelled to do so.

The Dominion was given exclusive right in Customs and Excise, which were expected to be the main sources of Dominion revenue. The Provinces which surrendered all right to Customs and Excise, were given a per capita grant plus the right to impose direct taxation.

The Income Tax is not of like importance to all the Provinces, but is of very special importance to British Columbia. It has been levied since 1876 and is the chief basis of our financial economy. The Dominion did not enter the Income Tax field until 1918 and then did so as a consequence of World War No. 1.

For more than a quarter of a century I have been in intimate contact with the political, financial and social economy of our people and I say with every concern, that the welfare of Canada as a whole, involves close co-operation and collaboration of the Provinces with each other and with the Dominion, but, it by no means follows that this co-operation and collaboration involves the surrender of our right in the Income Tax field. Such surrender would result in a dependence upon Federal authority which would lead to interminable friction.

Following the 1941 Dominion-Provincial Conference, I suggested, on behalf of British Columbia, that we would cease imposing an Income Tax for the period of the war, or terminable on one year's notice and, in lieu thereof, accept a stated amount equal to the Income Tax which we collected for the year ending March 31st, 1941. We do not now want a levy of two separate Income Taxes, but we insist that we shall participate with the Dominion in Income Tax.

Suggestions appear from time to time that the Province of Ontario is paying an undue share of Dominion imposts. Comparisons are odious, but, the facts compel me to point out that money flows into the Province of Ontario from all the other Provinces and is its chief source of income.

In the case of British Columbia, our prosperity and income are dependent upon extra-provincial trade in all parts of the world. The Province of Ontario is amongst the least of our customers, yet we spend most of our money there.

The records will show that this Province is not only carrying its own weight, but considerably more. We have no objection to this. We realize that we have been greatly favored and that the able horse must pull the load, but, we do not want to be deprived of our ability and capability in this direction by surrender to the Dominion of exclusive authority in Income Tax.

I mention these circumstances, because a further Conference is being discussed and there is no doubt that at the next Conference pressure will again be exerted to place exclusive jurisdiction in the Income Tax and Succession Duties in Dominion authority.

Victoria, B.C. T. D. PATTULLO.

Approved

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WOULD like to express my delight in the article entitled, "When Quebec Hails Paris," in your issue of Sept. 2.

I feel that the opinion of many was well and ably voiced in it.

Winnipeg, Man. A. GREENE.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
NORMAN McHARDY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland $3.00 per year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years. Single copies 10c.

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Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA

MONTREAL ..... Birks Bldg.
NEW YORK ..... Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 60, No. 3 Whole No. 2688

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

several speakers. The argument in favor of the resolution was apparently confined to the claim that it had been found impossible to assimilate the Japanese no matter how many generations they remained in the country.

The Calgary City Council, which has power under the Dominion regulations to bar from the city of Calgary any Japanese removed from their homes by the B.C. Security Commission, has voted to bar a very brilliant young Japanese student of Canadian nationality from coming there to study at Mount Royal College. We feel sure that the good citizens of Calgary must now sleep more soundly in their beds after being preserved from so terrible a danger; but it does occur to us that there was a time when Calgarians preferred a more adventurous and risky existence, and that their city is losing some of its rugged Westernness when it fears the advent of a single student of Japanese origin.

As was to be expected, the B.C. attack on the Japanese on grounds of non-assimilability is being extended to the Chinese, who are quite as Oriental. There is not much official expression of it at present, but numerous letters to the Vancouver newspapers show the depth and extent of the feeling. A Vancouver Chinese has taken a hand in the discussion by reminding the writers of anti-Oriental letters that there are quite a number of Chinese volunteers among the Canadian forces, and that one of them has been honored for capturing six Germans single-handed. Arguments of that kind however have little weight with people who have decided that they do not like this or that race and do not intend to like it.

Thorny Problem

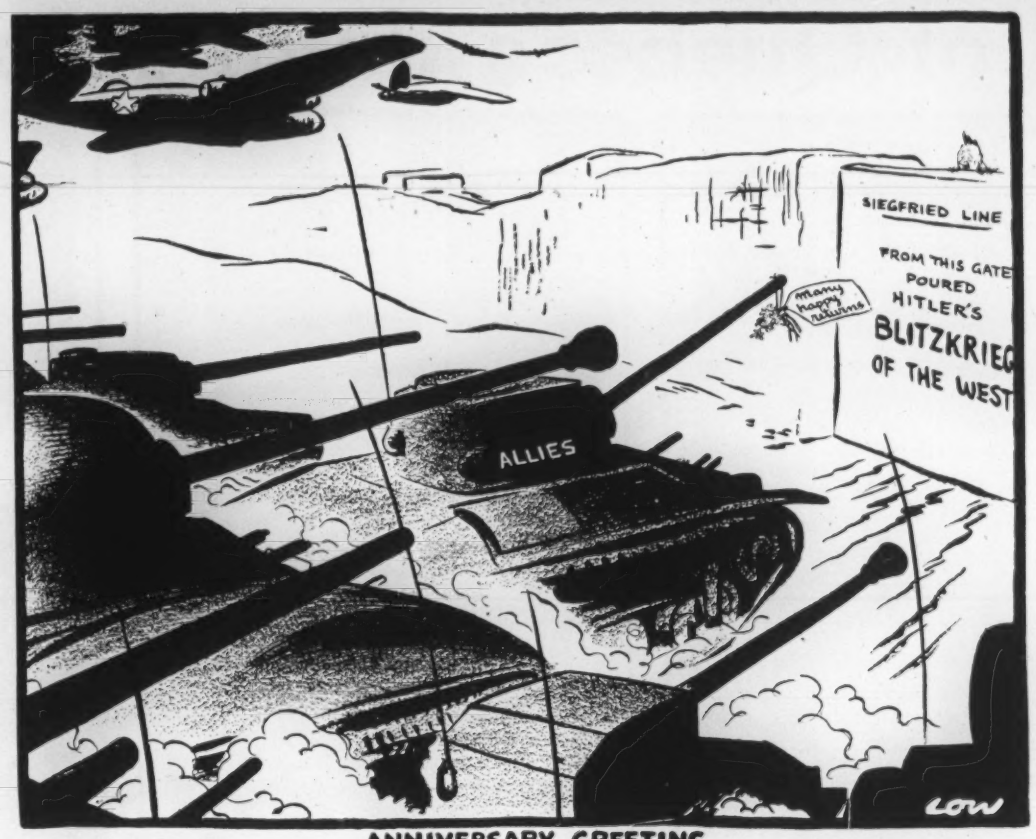
THE end of the war brings with it a host of new problems, domestic and external, and none more important than the question of the future character of the link between the member nations of the British Commonwealth. At the next conference the representatives of this nation will sit down presumably with the representatives of Eire and it will be their interesting task to determine what in future are to be the obligations of belligerent commonwealth nations to a neutral commonwealth nation and vice versa.

We do not suppose it will ever become the rule that commonwealth nations must, of necessity, take part in any war in which other commonwealth nations are engaged, but it does appear possible that each such nation may in future be expected to pledge its co-operation with the others in certain carefully defined contingencies, which may well be different in each individual case, and it will be for the government and people of both Eire and Canada, as well as the other self-governing Dominions, to determine how far each is prepared to commit itself and how far each must remain a source of uncertainty to its sisters until its parliament has decided.

In this matter both Eire and Canada have a special advantage. The territory of each must be protected by the respective neighbor of each for its own security, and it is quite possible for the protected nation to take advantage of that fact by refusing to enter into commitments for common defence and even by refusing to participate in the actual defence when the struggle is on. But it does not seem that either of these courses will, in future, be conducive to the dignity or self respect of the nation which indulges in it.

Canadian Sea Power

THE loss of the *Alberni*, announced last week, which raises the total losses of the Canadian Navy to eighteen war vessels, gives us a forcible reminder of the magnitude of this nation's contribution to the sea power of the United Nations. It is little over thirty years since a political difference of opinion over the question whether Canada should build a few war vessels of her own or make a cash gift to the British Navy led to her actually doing neither and entering the first World War with scarcely any vessels flying the Canadian flag. She is now one of the important naval powers of the world in the second rank and we believe that most Canadians feel that so long as the state of the world requires the oceans to be policed by armed vessels Canada should continue to maintain a force proportional to her shipping interests and her economic strength. There are no better seamen than properly trained Canadians whether they come from the Atlantic or Pacific coasts or the inland prairies and because a navy can never be improvised after the emergency has arisen it is a most valuable contribution to peace to have it ready before trouble begins.



ANNIVERSARY GREETING

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Getting Off the Earth

AS A GENERAL rule about all that one gets by the purchase of a book whose "proceeds" go to some worthy cause is the satisfaction of having contributed to that cause. This is not exactly the case with the "Southern Sky Trails" of Norman Holland, vice-chairman of the Montreal Shriners' Hospital, which is to benefit by the publication and which does a magnificent work for the crippled children of the poor. Mr. Holland has been for twenty-five years an enthusiastic air-line patron; indeed when he began there were hardly any services regular enough to be called air-lines, and even in 1930 the going was pretty tough around the Caribbean. This book is the record of a more recent trip of eighty days, 30,000 miles by air, 2,000 miles by steamer, 1,000 by train, and 2,700 by motor, passing through twenty-five countries, and carrying forty pounds of excess baggage over the free allowance of 75 pounds. (The excess charge ran from $17 to $22 a day, but the reader benefits largely, for it was caused by Mr. Holland's camera equipment, and there are 25 splendid photographs in the book.)

There is still a good deal of adventure involved in going all round South America by air, and the sense of humor which Mr. Holland posits as an absolute necessity must evidently be accompanied by considerable amounts of both endurance and courage. Extreme humidity and extreme changes of temperature do not go well together. Crossing the Andes one flies at three-and-a-half miles altitude. Connections are vague and you never know where you may have to spend the night. But Mr. Holland enjoyed it all, and for $3—to 159 Craig St. West, Montreal—you can enjoy it also with much less trouble and help a noble work.

The Song of Deliverance

By ALFRED GORDON

This metrical version of the Song of Moses, from the fifteenth chapter of the Book of Exodus, seems peculiarly suitable for the expression of the feelings of the liberty-loving peoples of the world at this time.

I WILL sing to the Lord; He hath triumphed gloriously
He hath thrown the horse and his rider
into the sea.
The Lord is my strength and salvation,
my song and my God;
My God and the God of my fathers
hath stretched forth his rod.

The Lord is a man of war:
in the sea hath he cast
The chariots of Pharaoh and all
of his host in one blast.
In the Red Sea the captains of Pharaoh,
his chosen, are drowned:
In the depths as a stone they are covered
not one may be found.

Thy right hand, O Lord, is put forth
in glorious power;
In pieces thou dashest thine enemy
down in an hour.
In thine excellent strength they are scattered
and thrown that arose.
As stubble consumed in the flame
of thy wrath are thy foes.

With the blast of thy nostrils the waters
awoke in one leap:
The depths were congealed and the floods
stood up in a heap.
"I will pursue" said the enemy,
"I will divide,"
"I will o'ertake and destroy, and my lust
shall be satisfied."

Thou didst blow with thy wind, and the sea
swept over their head.
In the might of thy waters o'erwhelmed
they sank down as lead.
Who of the gods is like thee,
Setting waters asunder?
Fearful in praises, glorious in holiness.
Marvellous in wonder!

Thou didst stretch out thy right hand upon them
as they stood in their might.
Thou stretchedst thy right hand upon them,
they were swallowed from sight.
The people whom thou hast redeemed
are led forth in thy grace;
In thy strength thou hast guided their feet
to thy holy place.

Through all Palestina the song
of thy strength shall be told,
And sorrow and fear on the people
thereof shall take hold.
The dukes of Edom shall tremble,
and the might of Moab shall quake,
And the hearts of the Kings of Canaan
shall melt till they break!

Fear and dread shall oppress them—
they shall be still as a stone.
In the strength of thine arm shall pass over
thy people alone.
In terror and horror transfixed,
stone-still shall they stand
As thy people shall pass in the midst
of the sea on dry land.

Thou shall bring in the people, O Lord
and *thy* place shall be theirs:
In the house of *thy* hands shall they dwell,
in the place of *their* prayers:
And for ever and ever the sea
shall be shut and sealed again!
And for ever and ever and ever
the Lord our God shall reign!

The Passing Show

OWING to destruction of records by the underground, many Netherlanders do not know when they were born. They have however the satisfaction of knowing that they were not killed.

•

We suggest that writers should be a little more careful in describing the present events in Warsaw. International relations are not facilitated, for example, by talking about "the revolting Poles."

•

Canadian business men are reported to be tremendously busy preparing to expand our foreign trade. We trust they will remember that trade cannot be expanded one way only; exports must be paid for by imports.

•

Every time he smells his breakfast coffee Mr. King must ask himself: Is this the day I call the election?

•

Weak Imitator

Samson was a strong man, a wide man, a long man,
Wrapped his mighty arms around the pillars of the house
Pulled and strained with furious will, bent his shoulders down until—
Crash! The building tumbled crushing Samson like a louse.
Hitler was a bold man, a cold man, a scold man,
Made his name a terror and his myrmidons a dread.
Now he bends in pallid fear, knowing that the end is near,
And the pillars of the Reich are tumbling on his head.

J. E. M.

•

Many Canadian newspapers print three sets of predictions of the winners of the next day's races. We often wonder how much they pay each predicter for calling the other predicters liars.

•

Col. McCormick's argument seems to be that anybody whom the British like should not be elected President of the United States.

•

Mr. Bracken is running for Parliament, thereby disposing of the theory that he wants to run the country by remote control.

•

At the moment of going to press it looks as if the Germans had been reading Professor Morgan's book, "Homo the Sap", and had adopted the theory of the Permanent War.

•

German fortifications in the Channel Islands are said to have been built to last a thousand years. They may do so, but not as German fortifications.

•

A Canadian V.C. is running as a Progressive Conservative candidate, but we hesitate to endorse the suggestion of a correspondent that all Progressive Conservative candidates deserve the V.C.

•

Frustration

I smile when I think of the times that I've spent
Discussing affairs of the State
For my Super-ideas invariably are
Too little and (always) too late!
But the worst of it all, as I judge between those
Who write for the "This-and-that" Press
I'm bound to admit if they followed my cues
We'd be in a hell of a mess!

R. S. HOOTON

•

A deal with the Mikado? A thousand times no: we shall never have any Truk with him.

•

Military experts have been racking their brains to find the causes of the rapid German retreat on the Eastern front. One possible reason is the advance of the Red Army.

•

Pineapples sell for four pounds each in London. There would be people to buy them if they cost forty—just to prove that they could afford them at any price.

•

Suspicions of the English among Canadians were aggravated recently by a headline in the *Psychic News* which reads: "Do Englishmen Only Survive?"

•

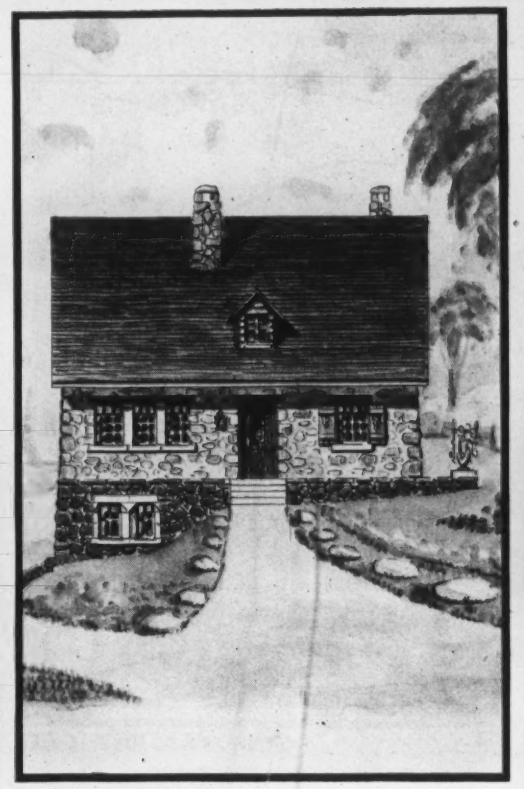
The following notice was stuck on an English church-door: "Owing to scarcity of labor and lack of ground space, only dead people living in the parish can be interred here." Naturally. Just a question of *Lebensraum*.

•

All those Axis nations which want to learn what it feels like to win a war, should follow Romania's example: just change sides.

Does Future of Quebec's Rural Handicrafts . . .

Rugs, furniture, high warp tapestry, wall murals, pottery—everything in this Canadian version of a French Provincial room is hand-made and home-made.



Type of field stone house to be built by Peasant Potters of Beauce on home farms.

Hooked rug and linen drapes with boutonné leaf design, shown in the Handicraft Exhibition at Simpson's, Toronto.

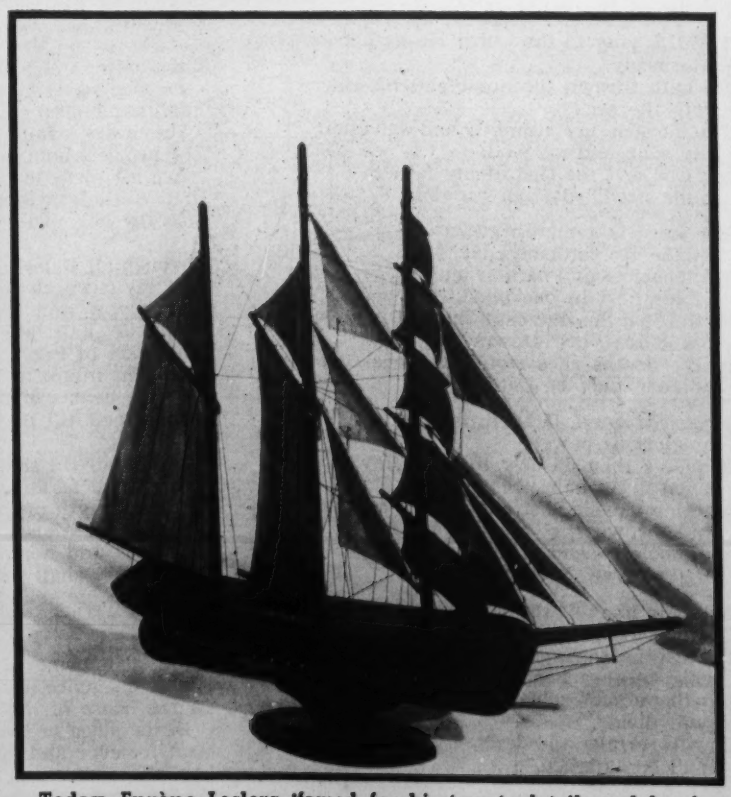
These old French habitant types are carved in white poplar by Jean-Julien Bourgault, former sailor.

By Frances Turner

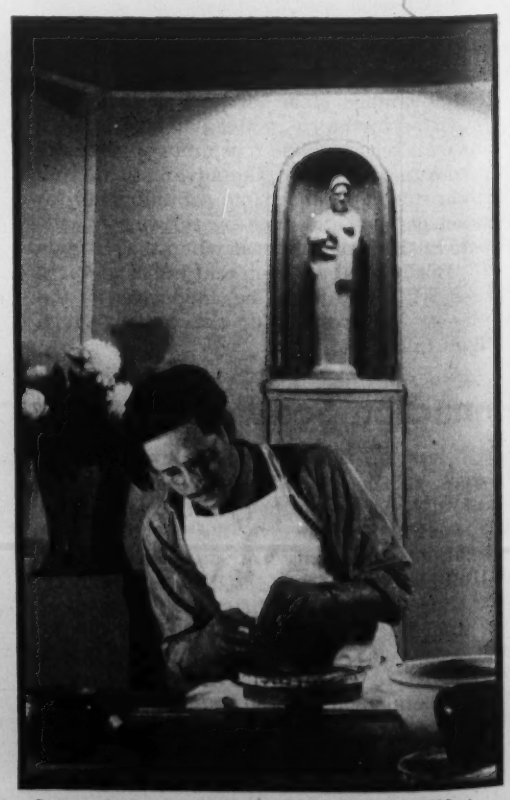
IMAGINE a charming little field-stone house with sloping Norman eaves in a delightful landscaped setting. Built on a slope, one side of its basement has wide windows to let daylight into a studio complete with potter's wheel, bench, kiln and other accessories. Upstairs in the dining-room, cups and saucers, plates and platters—all the household china—bear witness to the potter's skill. Furniture too is hand-made in good French provincial designs; and in one corner is a small hand-made loom. From it has come almost every scrap of fabric used in the house—the lovely grey linen draperies, the finer table linens (also the natural color of the flax,) the bed linens, the catalogne carpets, the catalogne upholstery on the furniture, even the tweed jackets and skirts and trousers of the owners. Only exceptions are the boutonné spreads which had to be made on a loom twice as wide and the hooked rugs, fine as petit point, which constitute wall murals.

Is this the dream home of a successful artist or the hobby of some wealthy woman who likes the distinctive charm of hand-made household possessions? A dream home, yes—but it's in the dreams of the Quebec government. It's all a part of a rural reconstruction plan—a plan to combine a craft with agriculture on a farm that can be completely self-sustaining. First beginnings of the plan are in the county of Beauce, chosen because of its fine clay deposits for the future homes of the Peasant Potters of Beauce. There, Quebec farmers who believe in the scheme have bought eight acres of land each for their school-age sons. Under the guidance of experts—architects, masons, carpenters, electricians, plumbers, painters, landscape architects—the boys are building just such homes, even to the loom for their future brides. They are learning, too, to farm, to grow their own food, to raise sheep for wool, to grow flax. And most important, they have learned to make beautiful pottery—ceramic sculpture depicting rural life in Quebec as well as more utilitarian jugs, vases, bowls. Many of the latter are copies of original pieces of

Beautiful conventional figures are sculptured from wood by Quebec artists — work so good, it is included in many museum collections.

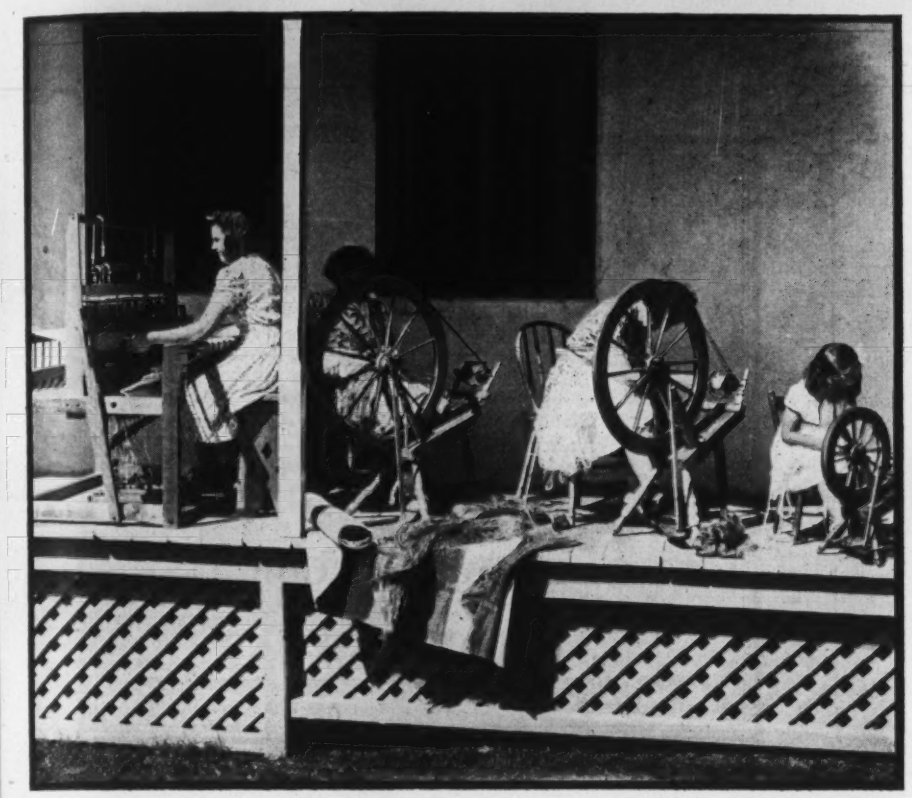


Today, Eugène Leclerc, famed for his true-to-detail models of sailing ships, is making model corvettes for the Levis shipyards.



One of the potters of La Maitrise d'Arts, who originate distinctive Canadian designs.

. . . Lie in Co-operative Projects Like Beauce?



Spinning and weaving have always been popular home crafts with Quebec women. Even the youngest of this family operates a small but real spinning wheel.

"Sleigh Ride"—typical piece of ceramic sculpture depicting rural life, by Peasant Potters of Beauce.

Médard Bourgault carves religious figures as well as much-sought-after habitant types.

French peasant pottery from Brittany, Normandy and Picardy and the south of France, collected by the director of the museum of Sèvres. Others are original Canadian designs.

Examples of the work being done by the Peasant Potters of Beauce are shown with the work of other Quebec potters in the exhibition of handicrafts at the Robert Simpson Company in Toronto presented in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture of the province of Quebec. And with them many examples of other crafts, such as weaving, model ship-building and wood-carving.

Handicrafts in themselves of course are not new to Quebec where the pioneers were forced to be self-sufficient, but the revival of interest in both their practice and their purchase is new enough to provide food for interesting speculation. Can crafts become a real "hearthside industry", a new source of wealth for a whole province? Will the combination of a craft with agriculture prove one solution for the problems of over-industrialization that will surely face us after the war? The fact that since 1930, when the School of Handicraft was formed, sufficient interest has been aroused in weaving alone to account for an increase of 2,000 to 60,000 looms an increase of 10,000 to 100,000 spinning wheels—figures arrived at by actual census of those in operation—suggests the answer.

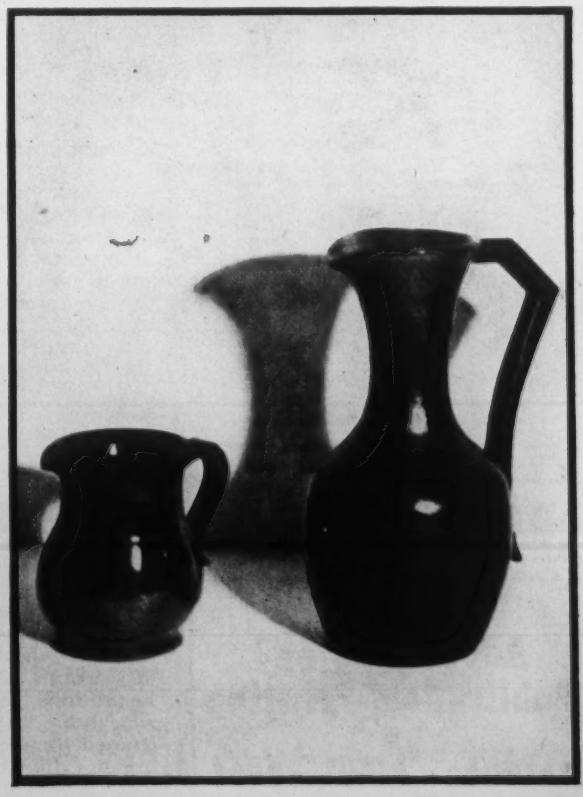
Murray Bay blankets, boutonné bedspreads and lunch sets have proved for years that handicraft merchandise can be of such good quality that it is bought as much for its intrinsic value as for its interesting texture and design.

Individual examples of all the Quebec crafts are so good that they are included in most museum collections in North America. It remains to be seen whether co-operative enterprises like the Peasant Potters of Beauce are the answer to the most successful way of producing handicraft. If this one succeeds, it will serve as a model for others situated where supplies of the raw materials needed for other crafts are readily available. But of the beauty and desirability of the work itself there can be no doubt. That has been proved now beyond question and has created the steadily growing demand for handicrafts.

Braiding the famous arrow sash of early pioneers (left) and weaving traditional designs have been revived.

Original Canadian designs, as well as copies of French peasant pottery are made at Beauce.

Time to beat the flax—so all the neighbours pitch in to help in a Quebec community. This co-operative spirit augurs well for projects like Beauce.



Jugs made at Beauce under the co-operative plan organized by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

British Liberals Favor Protection of Reich

By GUY EDEN

A committee of the Liberal Party in Britain appointed to make recommendations regarding the peace has issued its report, summarized here by Mr. Eden. It is in line with the growing trend in Britain for less-severe terms. One important point advocates that the Allies should guarantee Germany's borders against aggression so that she will not be able to play on the sympathy of other nations and gain permission to re-arm.

London

A PROPOSAL that the United Nations should guarantee the eventual frontiers of Germany, and defend them by force is made in a report by a Liberal Party committee issued recently.

The committee was presided over by Lord Perth, who, as Sir Eric Drummond, was Secretary-General to the League of Nations from 1919 to 1933, and afterwards British Ambassador to Rome.

The argument is that, if she can represent herself as being defenceless against aggression—because she has been disarmed—Germany will be able to play on the sympathy of other nations and gain permission to raise an army and re-arm, for the purposes of self-defence. To meet this, the committee suggests that, when the final frontiers of the postwar Germany have been fixed, the rest of the world must guarantee them and declare them "inviolate."

The report declares that these two general principles should guide the nations in dealing with Germany:

(1) She must not be allowed to establish military force enough to enable her to contemplate successful aggression;

(2) She must not be treated worse than other nations as regards economic, financial and welfare matters.

After the last war exaggerated complaints of hardships imposed by the Peace Treaty had their effect on British public opinion.

As Lenient as Possible

"It therefore follows that the terms of peace to be concluded with Germany should not be more severe than are necessary to ensure the security of our own country and of the other countries of Europe, whether great or small."

These moves are proposed:

Occupation of the whole of Germany, to keep order and to supervise total disarmament. All important war materials to be handed over to the Allies—to bring home to the Germans the realization of defeat and to teach them that war does not pay.

This occupation should not be longer than is necessary. But when the general occupation ends, it will probably be desirable to retain strategic points until the United Nations are satisfied that, as regards the near future, military danger from Germany has gone.

When the occupation ends, there should be as little interference as possible with the economic development and welfare of the German people.

This can be done by depriving the Germans of certain things rather than by repression.

Acquisition of oil, certain minerals and metals by all countries should be watched by an international organization, and any undue imports be reported publicly to the organization.

Germany should not be allowed to build aircraft of any kind, but should be allowed to import civil aircraft for internal traffic, under special license. This prohibition should rigidly be enforced by the Allies.

Control of Metals

Germany should not be allowed to build tanks, heavy guns, battleships or submarines. Nor should she be allowed to import key metals except under strict supervision.

German output of nitrates must be controlled, but "we doubt whether total prohibition is desirable" because the resulting restriction in fertilizers (nitrates are the foundation of fertilizers as well as explosives) might make good material for "sympathy" propaganda.

Control of the German budget—so long as it is public—is not advocated, because the right to free government must eventually be restored to Germany.

An Allied High Commissioner should take charge of efforts to "re-educate" Germany. An American is suggested as the best choice, because of German admiration of American institutions and organization. Old education text-books should be destroyed, new ones substituted, exposing lies like the one that Germany was "forced into the war."

German youth movements—including the "Hitler Youth"—should not be abolished, because they appeal to the German mentality, but their direction should be altered. Adults should be educated out of the "Herrenvolk" attitude of mind.

Says the report: "It is imperative that the Allies shall decide on a policy towards Germany and apply it unswervingly. Concessions will only be regarded as weakness.

"By degrees, an attitude of mind may be formed which will enable the Germans to assume their proper place among the nations as a peace-loving and prosperous nation."

During the period of occupation, the Allies should control the German press, films and radio. They should be used, not to enforce British, American or Russian habits of thought and political prejudices, but to emphasize the necessity for objective truth and fair play and the accepted principles of Christian morality.

Germany must eventually have complete freedom of expression and be re-admitted into world society.

A free judiciary must be restored in Germany.

German minorities may in some cases be sent back to Germany, taking their movable goods with them, and receiving compensation for goods they have to leave.

Dismemberment of Germany is not advocated.

German war criminals must be tried quickly—by summary courts or courts-martial—and most of the trials should be over in from three to six months after the armistice.

Any international police force might be confined to the air arm, and all our efforts should be directed to getting Germany into any international machinery for the safeguarding of peace.

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CABLED FROM RUSSIA

Russian Choice of Gold Good News to Canadian Mines

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

IF a Canadian reader were to hear the following statements where would he think they had been made? "It is clear that exchange of products between countries is absolutely essential. This exchange is conducted upon the basis of purchase—the sale of products for money." "For the maintenance of economic and trade connections within countries a world currency is essential", "the currency of any country must have a fixed basis in gold so it may be turned into world money and be exchanged for a determined quantity of one or another national currencies", "the stability of currency relative to gold and other currencies is one of the most important conditions of the normal development of world trade."

This correspondent is sure a Canadian reader would believe these statements were made on Wall Street, St. James Street or in the London Stock Exchange. On the contrary, all were made in a sensational article by Professor Z. V. Atlas in *Bolshevik*, the leading theoretical organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In his article Professor Atlas illuminates the startling fact that the Soviet Union has become the world's leading proponent of gold as a means of exchange and has thus become one of the greatest allies of Canada for her postwar development of the gold industry. The Soviet Union's position probably drives the final nail into the coffin of those who proposed the elimination of gold as an exchange medium after the war. Timmins and Kirkland Lake gold miners can sleep easier.

Failure of Currency Dumping

Professor Atlas' article deals with the situation respecting international banks and international financial settlement organs. He says that although the idea arose even before the first World War, actually such international organizations didn't develop because basically London served as the settlement center for world finance and, secondly, because disturbed currency situations in a series of small countries didn't react on the whole world currency position. However, after the first World War, the situation changed completely. London lost its pre-eminence as the world settlement center and postwar crises undermined financial relationships and weakened the gold standard. Professor Atlas reviews the efforts made at Genoa and Brussels and other postwar conferences to solve the questions. He recalls the effort to utilize currency dumping as an effective weapon in the struggle for shrinking markets and points out how countries with falling values sold their products in the world market at low prices as valued in gold. Countries where currencies remained stable couldn't stand this competition.

This is why he says that the currency problem after the last war became the sharpest world problem. Stabilization funds followed.

But Professor Atlas remarks that these stabilization funds in no way helped the situation but, paradoxically, "often resulted in currency chaos and were used for currency dumping for the purpose of pushing competitors out of the world markets and for the exit of some countries from economic crisis at the expense of others."

"The rejection of the gold standard and then the depreciation of currencies which began in 1931 can't be looked at as a wilful predetermined measure of currency politics in a number of countries. This was the result of elemental forces called forth by the world economic crisis."

Then follows this remarkable (for *Bolshevik*) statement, "If currency dumping is to be considered lunacy number one then anti-dumping tariffs and currency restrictions which created barriers for world trade must be termed lunacy number two."

Which way out was chosen by some countries? Atlas says the way chosen was international clearing houses. But he differs fundamentally with this project which he says was most cleanly outlined by Lord Keynes. Keynes," says Atlas, "wanted to create international clearings without a necessary clearing basis. He proposed to completely exclude gold as a means of payment and balancing. According to his opinion creditor nations must not demand settlement of indebtedness by gold or their own currency since it may call forth disturbing consequences for debtor countries: an outflow of gold, limitation of internal credits, fall of prices, economic crisis. Since endless and bottomless crediting of some nations by others is impossible the clearing union must establish debt limits."

Where Keynes Falls Down

But what will happen after the exhaustion of these limits? Atlas asks. "Creditor nations," he replies, "will not be able to sell their products to debtor nations and new masses of formerly exported goods will be thrown onto the international market. But for these goods there won't be international demand and therefore halting mass export may call forth a crisis not in debtor but in creditor nations. Thus a clearing organization can't eliminate crisis. This is clear as A B C."

Atlas who undoubtedly represents the prevalent view here demolishes the foundations of the Keynes proposals and stresses time and again that "trade can't be conducted without money either within a country or on a world scale and no other world currency except gold has yet been invented."

Atlas further states that the Keynes plan is brought forth by the peculiar situation of Great Britain which has become a debtor nation during this war. On the other hand America which is a world creditor nation, instead of proposing the elimination of gold as the world currency standard, proposes strengthening it in all countries, supporting the normal development of trade and economic links between countries.

Professor Atlas fully approves the basic principles proposed by White at Bretton Woods and accepted by the experts who drew up the United Nations plan for a world currency fund. And then Atlas gives credit for much of the success of this conference to Canada's Finance Minister.

In dealing with the Conference results Atlas significantly remarks "The Conference correctly counts upon a serious expansion of Soviet foreign trade in the postwar."

Again and again Atlas returns to the thesis that gold will play the most important role in the international currency stabilization fund. In summarizing he says "The International Currency Stabilization Fund as well as other protected international economic organizations can't in themselves eliminate the basic contradictions of the capitalist production system. But these organizations can facilitate the essential process of re-establishment of the European economy after the war. They can if not avert at least weaken the postwar crisis when powerfully developed production apparatus in the United States and a number of neutral countries will be counterposed by the sharply contracted ability to settle of the world market.

No one nation, Atlas writes, must enrich herself at the expense of her Allies. Expenditures for war must be distributed according to the principle of "proportionate burdens".

His closing suggestions include long term credits to countries with passive trade balances.

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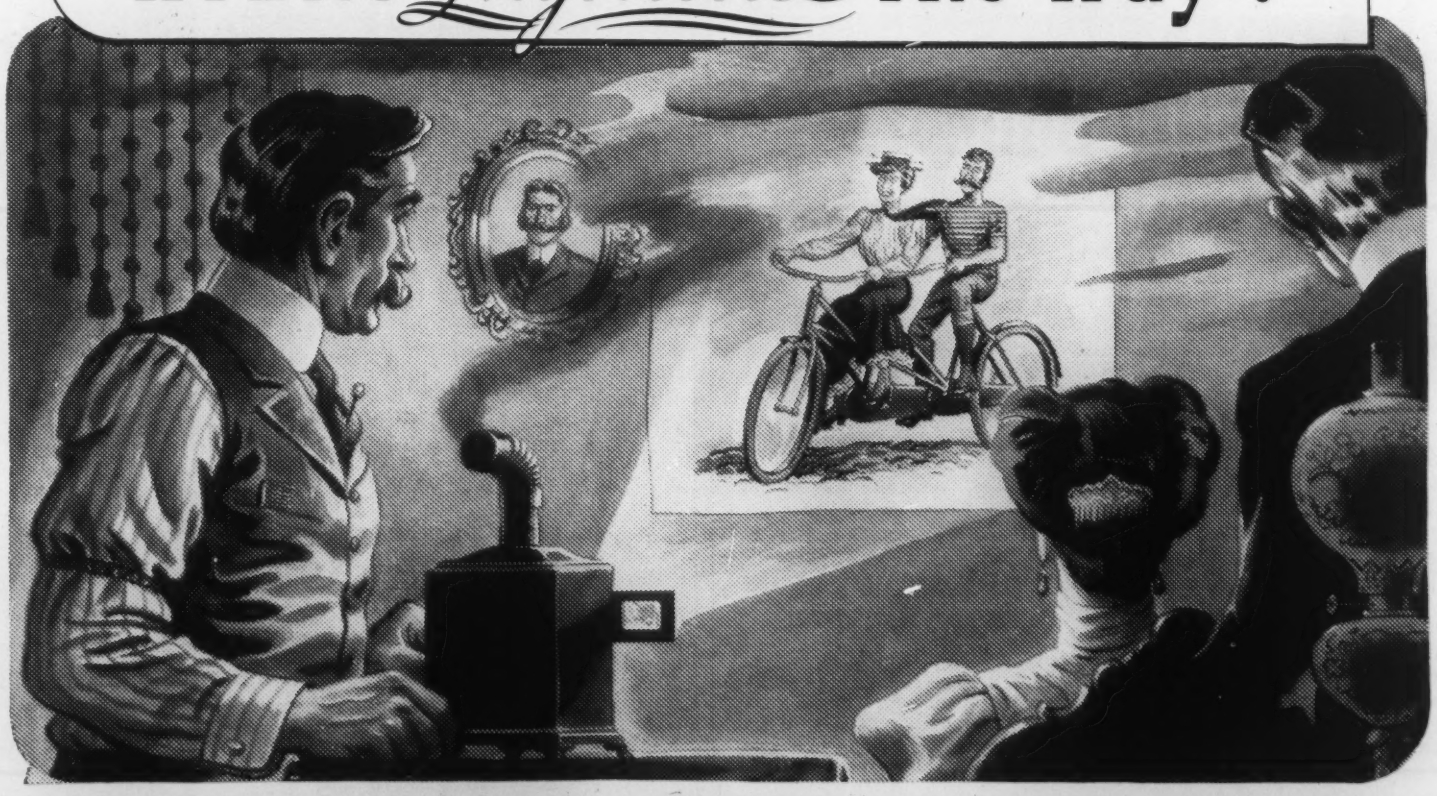

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Gordon System of Spend to Make Promises an Excess of Riches

By G. C. WHITTAKER

WE'RE under sailing orders again and standing to sea. Some of the passengers thought it was to be a voyage back to the good old prewar pastures. They might have thought otherwise had they taken account of the horizon-hunting heart of the master mariner who was on the bridge on the voyage out. Donald Gordon never has had a thought of turning back. We're headed for a berth in a better postwar harbor.

On board, the atmosphere is a little strained again between the captain and the supercargo from Canadian business. On the way out the supercargo kicked a bit about going to sea at all with Gordon. He didn't like his bossy ways. But a period of pleasant relations intervened. Now the supercargo is cutting up a little in reverse order. The captain is fixing to put him off for shore in a lifeboat while the sea is still running and he doesn't like it at all. He wants to stay aboard where Gordon will have responsibility for taking him through the tricky transition passage to port.

But it's not a misunderstanding. It's a major cleavage in purpose. The supercargo from the owners' office figured that if he could outsmart Gordon into taking him the rest of the trip he could have the fun of thumbing his nose at him as soon as the gangplank was down. The old sea-dog was on to that. He is sending him ashore while he'll still have to fight some seas because he knows that it will make a better man of him. And that's what Gordon wants. He doesn't want that business fellow spoiling his own plans by slipping back into his undisciplined ways.

What it all means for you and me as passengers on the good ship CANADA is that we are in Donald Gordon's hands again as we head for foggy shores of peace just as we were when we set out into the stormy waters of war. It means that we will still be his creatures, serving the ends he has set, after he has given the order "Every man for himself" just as we have been while under his direct command.

It means that in relaxing discipline, as now in the case of resumed production of civilian goods, as well as in setting himself to carry discipline into the peace, as in the case of price control, Gordon himself is serving the great postwar plan for Canada of having us spend money to make money to enable us to spend money. He is shoving manufacturers out from under his controls now before some of them are willing to go (Remember how their concern used to be that he wouldn't free them soon enough!) in order to get them started making and planning to make goods now on which we can spend our money, refusing to let them waste time by hanging back under his protection in order to have an even start.

Price Ceilings Continue

And in the same deliberate way he has decreed, contrary to their liking, that their goods are to be sold after the war under wartime price ceilings to the end that our money will buy more goods than it otherwise would, that because they will thereby be able to sell us more goods they will be able to make them more cheaply and we will be able to buy still more.

In this way we will get the maximum of employment through the maximum of production, and thus arrive at the happy goal of the maximum of income. From this maximum of income the government will be able to take, without hurting us at all, all the tax revenue it needs to pay the maximum in baby bonuses and other social subsidies. And since everybody will already be working and earning and taking care of their babies out of their own wages they will have nothing to do with the bonuses but spend them and this, of course, will call for more production to meet their demands and more employment and still lower production costs through greater volume of production so that goods will cost us even less and we can buy more—and we can't go on because we are dizzy.

Ottawa's Answer

Donald Gordon's design for reconversion, therefore, sets in motion the plan which is Ottawa's answer to the often asked question of why we cannot afford all the national needs of peace, including the need of complete security for all from baby-food to embalming, when we find it so easy to afford the much greater national needs of war.

The more immediate objectives are, of course, those of providing against a hiatus in employment during the switchover from war production to peace production and of extending our line of defence against inflation into the immediate postwar period, in which period lack of such a barrier the last time was so disastrous, opening the way to the subsequent depression. But Gordon's glass is on the farther target.

The answer to the troubled question which is being offered in the initial stage by Gordon's reconversion plan involves a highly important variation from the plan through which we have afforded the cost of our war requirements.

In the plan for peace the variation is that we are to be not only allowed but encouraged to spend our income. It is not clear whether Mr. Gordon and the other economists have worked out this departure as an improvement on their wartime system. It is hardly conceivable that it could be a defect which they failed to recognize, for if it should be a defect it would seem likely to be a fatal one. What is apparent to the naked eye is that it is a very pleasant change. What doubtless they are doing is adjusting the machine to the needs of peace, which, even when expanded to include hitherto unheard of social security provision, will still be much less than those of war.

This stamps it as a more or less mechanical improvement on the war system. And a very nice one it is indeed. Not merely does it put to rest in a very comfortable way that old question as to why we can't afford what we need in peace as well as we can in war, it actually disposes of the problem of the poor. Our old worries are all ended.

But what of our new worries? Does the thing contain a hidden gadget that will slow it down or stop it? The question occurs because all the processes, commencing with the original spending, appear to make for cumulative acceleration. The logical result to look for from this is a situation in which we will all have more money than we can possibly spend and in which the government would only be insulting and abusing us and so putting itself in the way of losing elections if it forced social subsidies on us. If it couldn't get rid of its revenue through payment of these subsidies it would simply have to stop taxing us. And if we had no taxes to pay we would have still more surplus income. What then could we do but stop working and producing? That would bring the system to a halt and leave us sitting around with stacks of money and nothing to spend it on.

We have seen no signs of a postwar immigration policy but we are on our way to suggest to the ivory tower boys that they frame one up, and on a generous scale. The plan Mr. Gordon has set in motion is too promising to be given any chance of wrecking itself by its own momentum. We have got to make provision against the necessity of importing some poor to absorb our excess income.

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"VICTORY OVER CHAOS"

BY **André Maurois**

● Great men turn great catastrophes into great opportunities. We are in the midst of a dreadful war. Yet, for the first time in history, all free men from all continents stand united for a common action. Thirty nations are arming together, planning together, exchanging credits and products, not on the basis of profits, but on that of the common good.

If ever in a time of peace all free nations stood thus united, pooled their resources and enlisted them into the service of mankind, what results could not be achieved? The common enthusiasm has made it possible to equip for combat millions of soldiers all over the world. Why should not a common effort make it possible to feed and clothe, and shelter, millions of needy all over the world? Could not Love, as well as Hatred, unite men? Would the press and the radio, which proved so efficient to stir a legitimate indignation, be less powerful if later they preached co-operation and justice?

Let us form after this war a front of United Nations against the eternal enemies of man: misery, unemployment, disease, anarchy, prejudice. If such an offensive of men of good will were steadily maintained, civilization might win, in the next fifty years, the greatest victory Mind ever obtained over Chaos.

A 20-page Booklet *in 7 colors giving a factual glimpse of the United Nations is being published by Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited. To reserve a copy, write direct to the Company at 160 West Lodge Avenue, Toronto.*

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Lehman Tailor-Made For His Job in UNRRA

By D. P. O'HEARN

The Director-General of UNRRA is a wealthy banker who turned politician late in life. The best Governor in New York's history, he is a practical humanitarian.

FOR once it doesn't seem trite to say that Herbert H. Lehman, who for the past week while the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has been meeting in Montreal as Director-General of UNRRA has been the outstanding man at the conference, is the perfect man for his job. And his job is one of the really big ones growing out of the war.

Very large responsibilities are the lot of Mr. Lehman. As the business head of UNRRA he will have large decision in the spending of what probably in the end will amount to several billion dollars. On his shoulders will rest much of the burden of seeing that the right supplies in the right amounts reach devastated areas at the right time. It will be largely his job to make sure that UNRRA keeps in line and doesn't overstep its field as strictly a temporary relief organization.

Above all, he will have to see that this relief agency doesn't get involved in economic wrangles which might quite easily ruin it, and, incidentally, wreck hopes of United Nations co-operation before it really has begun. In essence, he has been selected to pilot this first great experiment in United Nations civilian co-operation, and in the main he has to pick his way through an uncharted sea.

Herbert H. Lehman

The head of UNRRA must have four qualities. He must be an exceptional administrator to keep control of the vast organization which the Relief Administration is now building. He must be a keen businessman, for the huge quantities of UNRRA's supplies must be good and fairly priced. He must be a humanitarian, for humanitarianism is the essence of UNRRA's job. Finally, he must be able to say "no", for an organization such as his, buying and dispensing billions of dollars worth of goods will be subject to many pressures.

Mr. Lehman in his career so far has shown that he is all these things.

Wide Business Experience

He proved his mettle as a businessman and administrator long before he was known well to the public. Born in New York of a father who was one of the original founders of the Cotton Exchange and amassed a considerable family fortune, he was brought up to be a businessman, and was a strikingly successful one. He started his career with J. Spencer Turner, textile manufacturers, and before he was thirty headed the company. Before the last war he joined the councils of Lehman Bros., the family banking firm, and served it while it secured its prominent position in American business. He also served on the directorates of numerous other companies and by the time he was fifty reputedly was well-off to the comfortable tune of about a hundred million dollars.

As an administrator he proved his mettle when, having reached the half-century mark, he suddenly gave up business life and entered politics to become eventually the Governor of New York State. Al. Smith, a strong personal friend, was responsible for this new career. He asked Lehman to handle the organization of his 1926 campaign, although until then he had had no active interest in politics. He handled this campaign and in Smith's 1928 presidential bid handled his finances. In this year he also entered the races himself when F. D. Roosevelt agreed to contest the governorship if Lehman would support him as Lieutenant-Governor. The pair held the reins of the State for the next four years and in 1932 when F. D. R. went to Washington Lehman took over on his own.

His term of office as Governor is generally conceded to have been the most successful in New York's history. For ten years he gave the State sound business administration. When he entered office the State was operating with a deficit of around a hundred million dollars. When he left in 1942 it was showing a surplus of about the same amount.

Broad Social Program

And state services didn't suffer despite this apparent regime of economy. Rather, in contrast, the Lehman reign was marked by a broad program of social legislation. In this respect New York considers itself the most advanced of the States, and much of its program, including social security, unemployment insurance, etc., was put through by Lehman.

And in all other ways his administration was marked by efficient, conscientious management with broad concern for human welfare.

This last, humanitarianism we will call it, is one of the unusual qualities in the Lehman make-up. Not commonly associated with men who make many millions of dollars, it always has been strong with him.

In the days when he was making his millions, his first public prominence came as a student of labor and social problems, and as a mediator and arbitrator in disputes, particularly in the garment trades. And his efforts were marked with much success. His philanthrophies, too, were numerous, and even at the peak of his business activity his charity committees outnumbered his directorships. The range varied from hospital work to the Society for the Advancement of Colored people, and the genuineness of his interest in all was apparent. Those who have served with him on committees can testify to that.

The Director-General of UNRRA has other unusual qualities. But if this picture makes him sound too much like a beneficent genius that is a mistake. He can be just as tough as is necessary. But he does operate on broader principles than most, and when those principles are involved he sticks to them.

This is reassuring. UNRRA is an organization that has many potential pitfalls. It is a very delicate experiment in international relations. It is humanitarian and yet it must be practical. It will have to say yes to many appeals, and yet it will have to say no many times, especially as it is as much a guardian of available supplies as it is a distributor of largesse. To steer it straight calls for a man of mixed strains.

It is good to know that heading it is a confident realist who has a heart as well as a head.

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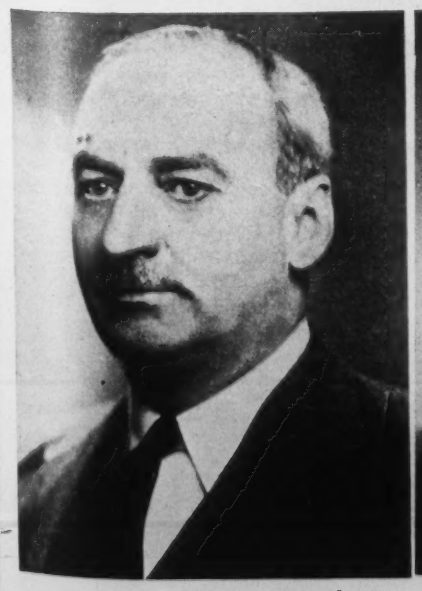


FRANK GRENVILLE ROLPH

WILLIAM P. WALKER

Two new Directors have joined the Board of Imperial Bank of Canada. Mr. Rolph is Vice-President, Rolph, Clark, Stone Limited, Director of Confederation Life Association, and of Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Walker is Comptroller and Vice-President of York Knitting Mills, Limited. Since the outbreak of war he has been associated with the Wool Administration and is Vice-President of Canadian Wool Board Ltd. and of Melbourne Merchandising Ltd.

Now is the time to remember!

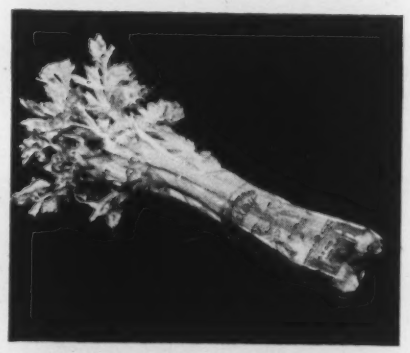
Survey Shows Why Grocers Should Keep in Mind the Advantages of Packaging in "Cellophane"

Do you remember those days before the war when practically every kind of food sold in grocery stores was packaged in "Cellophane"; when counters gleamed with a wide variety of products wrapped in this sparkling, transparent film; when shoppers selected those foods displayed in "Cellophane" because this package assured hygienic freshness and also permitted visibility?

It's well to remember those times *now* . . . because your customers most certainly do and are looking forward to the day when they can buy more groceries in "Cellophane". There's no doubt about it. A recent nation-wide survey conducted by a leading fact-finding organization shows that housewives in Canada still have a marked preference for goods in "Cellophane"; that they miss it today; that they are eagerly awaiting its return in peacetime.

Favored on Cheese

Here's one instance: cheese. Out of every 100 housewives interviewed 81 want "Cellophane" on the cheese they buy. We asked them why they preferred this wrapping. The answers were varied. Forty-six percent said it kept cheese fresh; 30 percent mentioned sanitation; 15 percent said "Cellophane" keeps the cheese moist. Others mentioned visibility; prevention of spoilage, flavour protection and so on.



Sanitation is the chief reason why Canadian housewives like a "Cellophane" wrap on fruit and vegetables.

The point is that the survey indicates that Canadian housewives are keeping "Cellophane" very much in mind, despite the fact that war requirements are restricting supplies available for civilian use today.

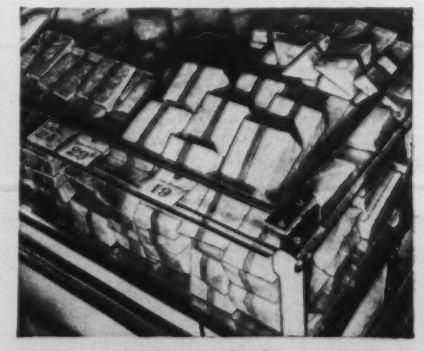
Fruits and Vegetables

For another example, one-third of those interviewed thought that "Cellophane" on fruits and vegetables was a definite advantage. This is particularly interesting because this use for "Cellophane" was only moderate even when film was plentiful. Sanitation was the chief reason for the desire for "Cellophane" on fruits and vegetables, showing how firmly the hygienic qualities on this packaging film are imprinted on housewives' minds. Visibility and the fact that products look more attractive also drew a substantial mention.

Frozen Foods

It was the same story when we asked about frozen foods. Though the frozen food industry is relatively new, more than a quarter of all housewives interviewed knew of the advantages of wrapping in "Cellophane" and of these 30 percent based their attitude on reasons of sanitation.

These are only a few instances of the preference which housewives show for goods packaged in "Cellophane"—the survey revealed countless examples of the plus value which "Cellophane" gives to foodstuffs and other merchandise. Though war demands restrict the available supply of film for civilian use today, the time will come when peace makes supplies more plentiful. Now is the time to remember the advantages of "Cellophane" in successful merchandising . . . and plan accordingly. "Cellophane" Division, Canadian Industries Limited, P.O. Box 10, Montreal, Que.



Housewives like the freshness, cleanliness and visibility of cheese wrapped in "Cellophane".

"Cellophane" packages play an important part in the rapidly expanding frozen food industry.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES C-I-L LIMITED

New Deal in Order for Indians of Canada

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

It seems odd that the most intelligent and understanding suggestions for the modernization of Canada's policy towards the Indians of the Dominion should have come from a little community in British Columbia. But such is the case.

The Brief of the Okanagan Society shows how Canada has allowed her Indian policy to lag unchanged in a fast-moving world, and how much ashamed of it we shall have to feel if we do not bring it up to date soon.

EVERY citizen of a democracy has the precious right to tell his government what he thinks of it. Within the laws against blasphemy and libel, he can lambaste the public servants whom he has placed in charge of his affairs when it seems they need it. Seldom has that right been exercised in a better cause and a more public spirit than in a little brief submitted to the Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, Ottawa, by the Okanagan Society for the Revival of Indian Arts and Crafts of Oliver, British Columbia. It takes to task the Department of Indian Affairs and the Canadian people as a whole for tolerating mismanagement. None of those signing the brief is, so far as we know, well-known outside their own province; none is an official. They are simply good citizens, exercising their right to be heard, and feeling, as Quaker elders used to say, a "concern" about an important matter.

Out-of-Date Policy

The pamphlet which reproduces their brief is titled "Native Canadians, a Plan for the Rehabilitation of Indians". In twenty pages it somehow manages to pack an excellent summary of the present situation, a survey of what has been done by other countries in similar cases, and a series of short-term recommendations for immediate action and another series of long-term plans. The first point made, after listing some of the contributions which Indians have made to Canadian life, is that they have no rights as citizens of any nation in the world. Other members of minority groups are aliens, with homelands elsewhere, until they become Canadians.

The two main faults of the treatment they have had, as set forth in the brief, are the failure of the Indian Affairs Branch to formulate and introduce a modern policy—Indians have changed a lot since 1868, when the last regulations were made,—and the failure of the general public to press for more adequate appropriations and an up-to-date program.

Indians whose crops have failed get only $4 a month for groceries, when they are too sick and old to work—slow starvation. They are not trained to do anything but the lowest paid labor. They get only a few grades of elementary education. In 1941 the total expenditure for higher education was $1323.35. Schools do not develop their abilities. Out of 17,281 enrolled, two-thirds of the number between seven and sixteen years of age, over 6000 were in first grade, while in grade IX only 131 were continuing. Housing is poor. Those needing clothing are fitted out with discarded military garments. Per capita income in 1943 was $105 a year, and out of that the men from Caughnawaga employed as steel-workers lift the average, so that most Indians get far less. The government spends but $42.28 per person per year, this to cover education, pensions, everything.

In the United States by 1924 the process of robbing the Indian of his tribal lands and reducing him to destitution had gone much farther than it ever did in Canada. But that year a new policy began. Citizenship was conferred, day schools were started under non-sectarian supervision, health services were begun, and above all a reconstruction of community life. The old tribal framework is particularly suitable for co-operative farming. This has been fostered among the Navajos and other nations with great success. More than half the permanent Indian Service Staff consists of Indians. $117 a year is spent for each of the 300,000 Indians in the U.S.

New Act Needed

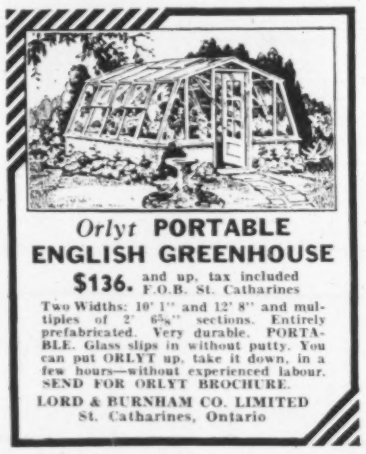
As immediate steps the brief urges Indian relief and old age pensions on the same basis as white, better food at residential schools, stopping the trespass of whites on game preserves, and making available land to returned veterans under the Veterans' Land Act. Many Indians are now serving as volunteers.

For the future, the committee makes a notable declaration: "We desire to see a Canada made up of many racial origins, and we want no theories of holding aboriginal inhabitants down to the quaintness of the past, isolating them in picturesqueness for the tourist trade, or limiting them to the 'Laboring Classes'." They propose therefore, a new Act assuring cultural entity and independence, to be extended to all with one-quarter Indian blood; reorganization of the Indian Affairs Branch, with decentralized administration and employment of Indians; full citizenship without loss of lands, since people who can be conscripted and compelled to pay income tax surely can be citizens; a new system of education; better health service; economic security along with the rest of Canada; the four freedoms for all, with the right of Indians to attend any church or none. That is a charter good enough for anybody.

The brief asks for a Royal Commission to study the whole question, made up of people elected by the Welfare Councils, the Canada and Newfoundland Educational Association, the Indians themselves, and so on. Their report would form the basis for the new Act, to be voted on by the tribes themselves.

This is an important job, well done by a devoted group. Time is pressing for a new approach to the whole matter. Aside from justice and humanitarianism, self-interest demands it. Obviously, as we are being told daily, Canada's future lies in the North. The great country awaits utilization. The war has forced the development of air transportation. When transport can go from Montreal to Baffin Bay in four hours, no post is isolated. The mines, the waterpower, the forests are the richest in the world. With new inventions for artificial sunlight in the long night, with the new insect-killing chemicals, neither cold, darkness nor the summer mosquito plague will hold up the settlement of the North. But the Indian and Eskimo are there already, they know the country better than anyone, they can be of the greatest aid in exploring and building it.

The second reason for speedy integration of the Indian into Canadian culture is one which may seem fantastic now, but in fifty years will be commonplace. Canada must accept the racial equality of the Indian or find herself alienated from a large part of Latin America with whom she needs trade and friendship. In the Indian Congresses, held in Mexico before the war, Canadian Indians were represented, but the other delegates knew that they had no say in their own government. Peru, Mexico, Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, are largely Indian countries. Many of their rulers, like the great Juarez of Mexico, have been men of Indian blood. In all the others are large Indian minorities. There is a new value put on their culture, new interest in the old civilizations. A knowledge of our own Indian inheritance and a proper valuation of its present possibilities will help in understanding and gaining friendship in Latin America.



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Mr. Moon Has Such an Experience! or, A Fantasy on Television

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"IMAGINE having the War Criminal Trials and the Annual Police Games right in our own living-room!" said Mrs. Moon. "You know, Howard, I never realized before how much the world had shrunk."

Mr. Moon nodded. But it wasn't so much that the world had shrunk, he was thinking, as that the Moon living-room with this new luminous little window turned on the universe had expanded to take in the whole world. "Works even better than I expected," he said. He leaned back and reflected happily on how satisfactorily the postwar world had kept its promise to the average citizen. There was the new television set which instantly transported history and condensed it to an eighteen by twenty-four inch screen in his living-room. There was the living-room itself, which was a miracle of postwar contrivances and condensation. Everything was built in except the walls, which were adjustable. Every surface shone with a pure pale antiseptic gleam. The glistening drapes were a coal-tar derivative, made supple and water-resistant. The whole thing looked as though it could be washed down with the garden-hose; and indeed it could be, though Mrs. Moon still preferred to go over it every morning with a duster and a vacuum cleaner.

"It's a miracle," Mrs. Moon said as the newsreel came to an end in a burst of transmitted organ music.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Moon. "There's no miracle about a contraption that a bright high-school boy can put together with a pair of pincers and an elementary knowledge of electronics."

"I DON'T care, I still think it's a miracle," Mrs. Moon said. She knew that everything could be explained scientifically, for Mr. Moon had taken considerable pains to give her a clear intelligent picture of the new world of electronics. But she still refused to believe that anyone, including Mr. Moon, really understood the explanations. Her mind, as placid as a mill-pond, accepted ideas but did not absorb them. Explanations simply sank out of sight and were forgotten.

"I must admit it seems pretty miraculous to me too," said Mrs. Mason who with Mr. Mason had dropped in from next door to see the new model in action.

"Well, have it your own way," Mr. Moon said good-humoredly. As a citizen of the postwar world he had no patience with any invention that predated 1940. At the same time he preferred women who were a little old-fashioned.

"Orson Welles in 'The Ten Commandments'," announced Mrs. Moon who had been consulting the television program of the evening paper.

"'The Ten Commandments'," Mr. Moon said, coming to look over her shoulder. "Now what would they want to louse up a television program with a corny piece like that for?"

"Well, wait and see dear," Mrs. Moon said, settling back happily to watch the screen. "I'm sure it will turn out to be very interesting."

The picture began, and after the first five minutes even Mr. Moon had to admit that "The Ten Commandments" was a remarkable piece of production. The robes and even the beard of the Prophet Moses shone with a peculiar lustre that fairly irradiated the screen. The effect was quite startling, but Mr. Moon was able to explain it without difficulty. "Chemical treatment," he said, "the same process they were using on rayon stockings during the War." He was genuinely interested however by this time, and he was particularly pleased with anything he had expected. "But of course Orson Welles is an old hand at that parlor magic stuff," he said.

The Parting of the Red Sea brought a gasp of astonishment from everyone except Mr. Moon.

"It's perfectly simple," he said, "all done with high-powered wind-machines."

"But there doesn't seem to be any wind, dear," Mrs. Moon said. And indeed the Red Sea had simply parted, silently and majestically, and was now rolling away in opposite directions, leaving a broad sea path over which the Children of Israel passed completely unruffled, not a hair out of place.

"Camera tricks," said Mr. Moon. "That's old stuff. They've been doing it ever since the first time the Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea."

"You mean under Moses?" Mrs. Moon said a little incredulously.

"Of course not under Moses," said Mr. Moon, "Under de Mille."

JUST the same he was finding the picture remarkably exciting. In spite of its preposterous plot "The Ten Commandments" was certainly the most amazing piece of technical production he had ever seen in his life, with a quality of living reality that kept him by this time quite on the edge of his chair. And when the Prophet suddenly advanced in close-up, his gaze burning down directly on the little group about the television set Mr. Moon had a startled sense of a presence in the room, rather than an electronically conveyed image on the screen.

"It's the new Zworkin device they're using now," he said, recovering himself, "You'd never get this effect with the old-fashioned cathode-ray type of screen."

"You'd think he was right in the living-room with you," Mrs. Mason said in a scared voice.

And at that moment Mr. Welles stepped down briskly from the screen and actually *was* in the living-room. Expanding rapidly to something more than human size he went over and sat down in the chair next to Mr. Moon's. "Good evening," he said, "did you enjoy the program?"

"Oh very much!" Mrs. Moon said politely. No one else said a word. Mr. Moon stared at the glittering visitor, his mind grappling wildly with the theory of high frequency impulses and an electronic transmission device so powerful that it could actually project an image right off the screen and into the centre of the room.

After a moment he recovered his voice. "I suppose this is some new experiment in transmission we haven't been told about yet," he said. "Perhaps you would explain—"

The visitor smiled at him blandly. "You explain it," he said.

MR. MOON reddened. It was one thing to explain electronic theory to Mrs. Moon and quite another to expose oneself to the irresponsible humor of Orson Welles. The visitor continued to smile. Then suddenly producing a cigar he gathered up his robes and strolled over to the mantelpiece in search of a match and he passed straight through a lounge chair and a small table.

"The automatic lighter is on the left side of the mantel-piece," Mrs. Moon said with remarkable composure.

The visitor lighted his cigar and returning to the group sat down and produced a deck of cards. He drew them out accordeon fashion at arm's length, then furling them presented them to Mr. Mason.

"Pick a card," he said.

Mr. Mason paled, shook his head and put his hands in his pockets. The deck of cards disappeared in a flash and now Mr. Welles was holding a small glittering hand-saw. "Perhaps you would prefer to have me saw Mrs. Mason in two," he suggested.

Mrs. Mason gave a faint scream and hid her face in Mr. Mason's shoulder. "Joseph, get me out of this!" she said.

The visitor smiled kindly and leaning back exhaled a cloud of smoke. "There was a Joseph in Egypt at one time," he said, "a remarkable personality and a magnificent organizer. . . I never met him unfortunately. He was a little before my time."

"THIS is the most preposterous nonsense I ever heard in my life," Mr. Moon exploded suddenly. Though considerably shaken he was still convinced that the whole thing had a rational explanation.

"Nonsense, eh?" the visitor said; and turning to Mr. Moon he extracted successively from his vest-pocket, his ear and the back of his head, a pigeon, several field mice and a small potted geranium.

The field mice scattered about the room and Mrs. Mason shrieked again, and climbed up on her chair. The pigeon flapped and wheeled about the ceiling and then, settling on the visitor's shoulder surveyed the little group with a fiery and disturbingly intelligent eye.

Mr. Moon felt the palms of his hands damp with sweat. But on a sudden impulse of daring he leaned forward and tugged vigorously at the prophetic beard.

The beard didn't come away; but a violent shock passed up one of Mr. Moon's arms and down the other. At the same instant the visitor rose and towered over Mr. Moon. "If you will not accept the first sign," he said wrathfully, "then you will be given the later signs." Turning he pointed to the centre of the living-room rug on which a large frog suddenly appeared. Right before Mr. Moon's eyes the frog instantly increased to five and then to ten frogs.

"Oh, I will afflict you with all the Plagues of Egypt!" intoned the visitor, growing larger and more luminous every instant, "with flies and lice and locusts and every creeping thing. With pox and blain, with boils and murrain—"

Mr. Moon felt a tingling and a tightness at the back of his neck. He put up a shaking hand and encountered a large and feverish swelling. He tried to rise but the Prophet towered above him, his great beard glittering. "And if you will not accept the latter signs—"

"Jo! Agnes! Do something!" Mr. Moon cried hoarsely, "Get the broadcasting studio. Get the police! Hurry!"

Mrs. Moon rose quietly at that and switched off the television set. And in a twinkling the prophet, the frogs, the mice, the pigeon, and the potted geranium disappeared from sight. Mr. Moon felt a last excruciating stab at the back of his neck but when he put up his hand he found the boil had vanished too.

There was a moment of intense silence. Then Mrs. Mason climbed down from her chair. "If this is some sort of crazy practical joke," she began in a shaking voice, but Mrs. Moon said soothingly, "No dear, it isn't a practical joke, it's a miracle." She got up and went over to the television set and Mr. Moon shouted, "Here, leave that thing alone!"

"I DON'T know why you're so upset," Mrs. Moon said, "After all, if you can get something several thousand miles away there's no reason why you shouldn't get something several thousand years ago." She picked up the evening paper once more. "I see that tomorrow night they're having 'Dracula', with Bella Lugosi in his original role—"

"You can count us out," Mr. Mason said, "Come on Marge, let's get out of here."

"In Transylvania,' Mrs. Moon said, "the peasants hang garlic over the door-way—"

"Listen, I'm not having Dracula in this house," Mr. Moon said violently, "with or without garlic."

"You'll probably feel better about it in the morning, dear," Mrs. Moon said and followed her guests out into the hall. "Anyway it made an interesting evening. Only I wish he'd left us some sort of sign. The geranium would have been nice. I always say there's no house-plant as nice as an old-fashioned potted geranium."

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THE HITLER WAR

Brilliant Use of Airborne Force Carries Us Round Enemy Flank

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

NO BETTER indication of how well the battle of Western Europe has gone could be wished than the revelation that 17 times since the break-through in Normandy we have made plans for the use of our air-borne army, only to cancel them because of the rapid advance of our ground forces, and on some occasions, because of the weather.

Not needed for the crossing of the Seine, the Somme, the Meuse or the Scheldt, this great weapon of surprise has been saved for the winning of the Rhine crossings. Since it is a weapon which can be used only at lengthy intervals and after great preparation, there can be little doubt but that its recent launching means that we are ready for the full-scale invasion of Germany.

The Montgomery-Brereton maneuver has the double aim of going round the end of the Siegfried Line and crossing the Rhine, all in one operation. Ahead of any American force breaking through the Siegfried Line south of here the Rhine would still remain as a potentially serious obstacle — more serious than the Siegfried Line if the main fortifications had been placed behind it, instead of strung along the frontier.

Behind the two branches of the lower Rhine at Nijmegen and Arnhem, however, there are no fortifications. The only barrier is the width of these waterways, and of the Meuse in front of them, a triple barrier which the Germans have spoken of as the "impregnable flank" of their Siegfried position, which ends at Cleve just below the two Dutch cities.

Our airborne operation was designed to seize these crossings in one swoop, and at the same time trap and destroy the German divisions which had been moved down from Holland to cover this flank

The Germans probably had no more than 6 or 8 divisions facing the British Second Army. We have dropped behind them at least *four* airborne divisions. They are smaller, it is true, than even the under-strength German field divisions of today, and have little motor transport. But they make up for this by the fact that our men are each and every one picked fighters.

They would still be short of artillery according to the ordinary specifications for a field division. But it may be taken for granted that in our conception of an air *army* this side has been greatly strengthened, and that they now have landed with them large numbers of the excellent American demountable 75 mm. gun, as well as smaller anti-tank guns, down to the bazooka, which reaches its highest usefulness with such determined troops.

Also landed with them in the initial drop are light tanks, carried in the huge British *Hamilcar* glider, numerous jeeps, and perhaps even larger motor transports. As soon as the parachutists and glider troops have seized an airfield, heavier equipment is flown in to them in transport planes, in an ever-mounting stream.

It was always evident, however, that at this stage of the war all this could only be done from British bases, so numerous, long-prepared and well-stocked, and against some such convenient sector as has been chosen. To transfer all this equipment to newly reconditioned French bases, and provide there also the powerful fighter and bomber support needed, would have taken a long time.

If we used on D-Day three airborne divisions (the American 82nd and 101st, and the British 6th, which includes a Canadian unit), then the force employed in Holland must number four or more divisions, for it has been announced that it includes a sizeable Polish formation, as well as a unit of Dutch Commandos.

Here is the army of the future, and it is not the Germans, who claimed to be the leaders of the world in military science, or the Russians, who now claim to be their successors, but the democracies who have first mastered its technical problems. Here is the manifestation of a power which, along with our overwhelming bombing power and

Map by New York Times.

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naval strength, could in the hands of a solid Anglo-American alliance, assure peace for half a century.

But we digress. To return to the Battle of Germany, the American First Army continues for the present to lead the way. Well through the Siegfried Line, at a spot which it is now known was intended to be held by the divisions caught and eliminated around Mons, it has advanced over a third of the way from the Belgian frontier to Cologne.

Unable to find in time the replacements with which to man the pill-boxes and blockhouses of one of the best-prepared sectors of the Siegfried Line, so that many of these were found empty and even padlocked, the German Command belatedly brought divisions from the Russian front in an attempt to plug the gap. They mustered more artillery than we had met in some time. But they were fatally weak in armor, and the best they could do in the way of counter-attack was to try those hysterical "psychological" attacks with massed infantry, marching shoulder to shoulder with hoarse cries, to be mown down by our machine-guns in even rows.

They will not long find men to do that. Indeed, they may soon learn that troops who are driven by fear to fight to the end against the Russians (whose official figures show one German captured this summer to five who prefer to fight to the death) will willingly surrender to the Anglo-Americans.

Our ratio is almost exactly the reverse: five Germans surrender in the west to one who fights to the death. In that mounting toll of prisoners, which has now passed 450,000 since D-Day, and will be well past half a million when Brest, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and the Scheldt estuary pocket are cleaned up, lies the end of war for Germany.

What they fear from the Russians one can only imagine from the crimes which they have perpetrated in the east. But the plain fact is that they fear us much less. From this, and the fact that we have advanced over half-way to Berlin within the past seven weeks whilst their own progress has been virtually stalled, the Soviets are beginning to show acute concern over our intended treatment of Germany. Seizing on the words of some of the "sob-sisters" in Britain and America, especially those who confuse Christianity with justice, and quote only the milder portions of the Bible, the Moscow press has burst out with articles denouncing such appeals for leniency for Germany.

Clearly then, the treatment of Germany was not decided at Teheran. From Roosevelt's disclosure through Forrest Davis in *The Saturday Evening Post* of May 13 and 20 it appears that this and other far-reaching political problems of Europe were no more than skimmed over. The basic question of what to do with Germany was not settled. The Polish question was left unresolved, so that it continues to embitter Allied relations, and to produce such dangerous outpourings as that of former ambassador Bullitt in the Sept. 11 issue of *Life*.

The question of the extent of Soviet domination of the Balkans was not settled, as is evidenced by the curious train of events in Bulgaria, where we were given only 3 hours' notice of Russia's intention to declare war, and in Tito's newly-launched claim for Trieste.

Already a dangerous rivalry is being set up, tending to divide Europe into two spheres of influence. It is probably too late even now for an understanding with Russia which would assure a unified Europe. Nor is this entirely the fault of the Russians. In London last spring many British observers and many of the representatives of the smaller European powers blamed British policy for not giving the lead in time to all the continental forces which would have followed it. Neither Britain nor the United States was ready in time with a conception of a new, unified Europe, nor did they, as Bullitt accuses Roosevelt, tie Russia down to such a policy before putting her vast armies on wheels.

It is late, very late, now to rescue this concept and avert the division of Europe into two spheres of influence, attached to utterly different worlds, with inevitable rivalry in the border states between them.

Yet Churchill and Roosevelt, proceeding to a new meeting with Stalin, would have the backing of a military power firmly planted in Europe and quite as impressive as the Russian, a backing which their diplomacy completely lacked a year ago. And such backing still is the final determinant in world politics, above all in dealing with the Soviet leader, who has, first as underdog and then as topdog, lived his entire life in a society where power decided everything, and tolerance and freedom, even justice, were almost unknown.

It may not be a pretty presentation of our prospects of securing a long peace—not to mention a "permanent" one—out of the sufferings of this war, but it is at least free from illusions. I would like as much as anyone to see a true world state formed, which could really abolish war as it has been abolished between the American states, between Scotland and England, or between the various sections of France. We must continue to strive for this, if we would avoid the complete ruin of civilization in ensuing wars. But few can believe that it is attainable in the immediate future. So we must build from what we have. And in this regard the latest Quebec Conference again impressed me with the mighty power for peace which Britain and the United States already control, if they can continue to work together in close harmony.

Covering the Quebec Conference for the CBC, WillsonWoodside is shown here with Major Rene Garneau (left) CBC French network commentator, and Dan MacArthur (right), Editor-in-Chief of the CBC news service.

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④
Before I even think of equipping our Kitchen Jim, I'm going to wait until "Wear-Ever" comes back. Mother's had hers for years and they're still as good as new. Some

Of Things to Come...

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THE WORLD OVER

Clothing Makers Have Discovered Science

By D. P. O'HEARN

Have you ever noticed the fingers of your gloves? They're straight while your fingers are naturally curved. Do you know that an undershirt of net is warmer than one of heavy wool?

These and many other things have been discovered by the clothing industry since war has made it think in terms of the functional value of clothes. And in solving the clothing problems put up to it by the armed services the industry has on occasion had to call on science for help.

Benefits, Mr. O'Hearn says, are already appearing in civilian clothing and there should be many more after the war.

SINCE the time that they superseded mitts, gloves have been made on variations of one basic pattern. This pattern has never been changed and very, very little improved on.

During the war, however, bomber pilots, for protection against extreme cold, have had to wear three pairs of gloves: silk next the skin, an electrically heated mitt and a leather outside gauntlet. And with extreme flexibility necessary, thorough study has had to be given to the construction of gloves to eliminate as much as possible of the resulting bulk. This has resulted in at least one important improvement.

The designers in their study noted that they had always made the fingers of gloves straight. Yet looking at the human hand they noted that invariably when in a natural position it was slightly curved. All air force gloves and mitts are now made slightly curved.

A minor thing? Yes, but several hundred such improvements would make for much additional comfort in day to day life. And possibilities for such improvements have been opened up by clothing study during the war.

Study is hardly the correct word. Study and research would be better, for the thought given to fighting clothing has gone beyond investigation by the clothing designers and manufacturers themselves. Outside assistance in the form of science has had to be called in on many occasions. So many occasions in fact that Science now can be accepted pretty well as a full partner of clothing design in future. And the results should be interesting.

Air for Warmth

What, for instance, would you say to the possibility that some time in the future we may be walking round in suits heated by electric elements, or wearing light cottons in winter, depending on a blanket of air to keep us warm?

Fantastic? No. Hardly probable for a very long time, but the advent of science into clothing has opened up possibilities along these lines.

At present a bomber pilot forced down at sea is equipped in a one-piece suit. In the air an electric element built into the suit and operating off the aircraft's generator has kept him warm. When he lands in the water his suit will automatically float him, face up. And if help doesn't come right away or something happens to his life raft it will keep him in fair comfort in the water for several hours.

Compared to the standard garb for fliers at the start of the war this suit is advanced as a Mosquito over a Kitty Hawk. And in practically every part of the garment there is an improvement that has been added by a combination of science and clothing design.

Take insulation, now a most important factor in clothing and pretty well entirely a development of this war. Its application was brought about because every possibility had to be thoroughly probed to keep airmen if not warm at least thawed out in the stratosphere.

The first lesson learned was that for proper insulation the weight of material didn't matter so much as having a complete layer of air between the body and the garment. This alone brought about some novel changes. The shoulder, for instance, in standard jackets rested fully against the body. This broke up the insulation in that area. A device similar to braces was designed and built into the suits, and now flying suits have "inner suspension". Other parts of the standard suits, notably the knees and elbows rested against the body when in a sitting position. Ordinarily probably unimportant, but to an airman making a four or five hour flight at forty degrees below zero it could bring on bad cramp. The same principle as in gloves was followed, and now flying suits have curved knees and elbows, with enough stiffening to keep them away from the body.

Insulation since its first application has gone through refinements as research has made more discoveries. One, hitherto little suspected, was that porosity was an essential for good insulation. This, in effect, meant that before a cloth could keep you warm it had to let air in. The explanation was that while a blanket of air was necessary body heat keeping this air warm as protection, if the air wasn't fresh the body couldn't breathe and moisture wouldn't evaporate causing chill. This called for a cloth which had wind-breaking qualities but which also permitted some air to pass through. Several such, mainly cottons, are now being manufactured for war clothing.

The navy takes responsibility for a still further refinement. It wanted a suit for men on watches which would have warmth and freedom, meaning good insulation, and yet be impervious to water in the event of the wearer being washed overboard. This called for a cloth which would have porosity for good insulation and yet be waterproof. Such a material has been designed. It's still on the secret list, but after the war we will all be familiar with it for it undoubtedly will be the common fabric for wind-proof clothing.

Electric Heating

Electric heating is one of the more glamorous aspects of the clothing war. Credit for its application to

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WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF 'EM – SON?
MAY I SEE, MUM?
WELL DAD – IT'S OBVIOUSLY TRUE THAT WE HAVE AVOIDED INFLATION... AND I SUPPOSE THAT'S A GOOD THING!
YES SON-THAT CERTAINLY IS A GOOD THING!
THESE ARE THE ADS, MARION, REMEMBER?
THE STORY OF INFLATION
...IN ONE EASY LESSON
YOU KIDS WOULDN'T REMEMBER BUT WE HAD A TOUCH OF INFLATION THE LAST TIME — IT WASN'T PRETTY!
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flying clothing goes to an Englishman, Eric Taylor, who has for some time been one of the few "scientific" designers of clothing in the world. Taylor specialized in cold weather and sport clothing and early in the war he saw the need for some super-protection for pilots who would be flying unheated super-fortresses in the stratosphere. He adapted the electrically heated suit from a diving suit. It since has been adapted by all air forces.

Taylor uses a wire mesh, like copper screening, which is sewn into the suit in strips. Others, including the Americans, use a single strand of wire like a toaster element running through the suit. All run off the plane's electrical plant and supply just the minimum of warmth to prevent freezing.

The army has had just as many clothing problems as the other branches of the service and insulation and similar principles are no strangers to its ordnance and quartermaster corps.

One slightly incredible experiment for which it can claim responsibility is still being carried on. The subjects are a group of soldiers in the Aleutian theatre. They are wearing an undergarment which undoubtedly is one of the most curious pieces of clothing yet devised. It is made of heavy net, like fish-netting made of rope the weight of clothes-line, and is designed for protection against cold. The principle is one of insulation, the garment giving a much better air-space than the usual undershirt.

The experiment is said to be working out most successfully, the men being quite pleased.

Incidentally, Canada has been very much to the forefront in the design of cold weather clothing. The first major recognition of our know-how in this line came about the time of Pearl Harbor when the American Army sent an experimental party into the Rockies to test various garments. On invitation a Canadian Army group went along too and the American authorities were so impressed with our equipment that there has been constant consultation on improvements ever since and two Canadians (Fred H. Deacon and E. Reg. Hinchey of Deacon Brothers in Belleville, Ontario) have been serving on the Advisory Board on Clothing of the American Army.

Children and Farmers Benefit

Most interesting thing for civilians about clothing at war is that it really does promise to breed what will amount to the first major improvements in our day-to-day garments since the petticoat era. The introduction of science and research brought on by the war has got our clothing manufacturers thinking, to at least a small extent, in terms other than reel pleats and long silhouettes, and in addition some of the improvements made during the war are going to lend themselves to direct application to civilian garments.

Minor proof of this last is being furnished at the moment by a new children's garment which is just being introduced. The garment is a children's outer play suit, similar to the ones which boys and girls from two years old and up have been wearing for a number of years, snow won't adhere to it, it has more warmth with less weight, all openings around the ankles, wrist and neck are closed to fit the individual child, it is moisture proof, and it is cut so that it gives the child complete freedom of movement of arms, shoulders and legs.

This children's garment is just one illustration. It happens to be one that is already being received. But shortly there promise to be benefits in many other fields. Farmers, for instance, soon will be offered new winter clothing developed from designs created for the use of drivers of mechanized units. It will have a number of individual features. The cloth it will be made of has been specially designed in England. It will have a collar hood and be cut the proper length for the operation of outside vehicles. Its fastening facilities will have in mind that a farmer is in and out of his warm barn in zero weather, and it will have other features which the wearer will welcome.

But more important than any single feature is the fact that at last the farmer is having a garment specially designed for his particular work. Finally, it has been realized that some thought should be given to the farmer's clothing problem. This is important when we appreciate that traditionally he has solved this problem by applying as many layers of clothes as he could carry.

For this progress we can thank the war. Soon fishermen, miners and workers in other strenuous fields of industry will receive similar benefits. And undoubtedly, eventually, we civilians who mostly do nothing more strenuous than sit will benefit from certain clothing developments suited to that pursuit.

"So near and yet so far" are Britain's shores to these Nazi soldiers, gazing across the Channel, as the signboard, "Nach England", indicates. This photograph was found on a German who was taken prisoner during the Allied drive up the French coast.

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Bouchard Getting His Heavy Guns Ready

By A. E. PERKS

Recent weeks have seen silence from Senator Bouchard but Mr. Perks says that it is only a lull before a tornado. In his life as an aggressive independent the Senator has conflicted with many interests. Now he is preparing to tell the story of these many conflicts in his "memoirs". They promise to be the first shell in a new stage of battle.

HON. T. D. Bouchard, new recruit to the Senate of Canada, whose maiden speech in that body started a family fight among French Canadians and threw the Province of Quebec into a dither, has been in hot water with the ecclesiastical and civil authorities ever since he was knee-high to a grasshopper.

When he was seven years old he was thrown out of a Corpus Christi procession because his face was dirty and he had no shoes on.

A couple of aunts whom he loved very dearly lived in holy orders praying for the redemption of their beloved but doubt-bedevilled nephew. Two other aunts fed him with stories; the one of how a female ancestor had been robbed of a fortune in jewels by her parish priest, the other of how she stopped going to church when a clergyman stole a gold pencil from her.

He earned his way through college to his B.A. and B.C.L. degrees, by working as correspondent in St. Hyacinthe, his native town, for La Presse, leading Montreal French language daily, and as editor of the local newspaper. He was constantly in grief with the ecclesiastical heads of the St. Hyacinthe college and seminary, over the frankness with which he expressed his views, both verbally and in print.

His other lifelong fight has been against private monopoly of public utilities. His first paying job was helping his uncle to draw water from the Yamaska river and deliver it to citizens of St. Hyacinthe at 50 gallons for a quarter. One of his first jobs in public life was that of superintendent of the St. Hyacinthe municipal waterworks which abolished his uncle's business.

He fought the combined power of all the big electrical generating and distributing companies of the Province to establish a municipally owned and operated electrical plant in St. Hyacinthe. I remember his telling me how, during that fight, he was prevented from procuring certain machinery he needed for the municipal plant. The continent wide power of the electrical companies was such that he could find no one in North America to sell him the equipment. So he went on a secret mission to Europe and came back with the required machinery, made in Germany.

He built his plant, got it operating, undersold the privately owned companies and forced them to cut rates in the district around St. Hyacinthe. That was his first big victory in a fight which culminated in the acquisition by Quebec Province of Montreal Light, Heat and Power, and the creation of Quebec-Hydro.

Family of Realists

In his historic little home town of St. Hyacinthe, Bouchard has been everything from barefoot boy to mayor, from alderman to representative in the Provincial Legislature, from local editor to Minister of the Crown.

He is the first of the Bouchard family to be really comfortably well off. In every other respect he resembles a long line of forbears, blunt, outspoken, free thinking men who would use the brain God gave them for its obvious purpose regardless of what priest or politician might think to the contrary, and tell their neighbors what they thought, regardless of the consequences.

He told me not so long ago of an instance, involving his father, the late Damien Bouchard. Father and son were watching a fire, some four decades ago, in which a dozen pupils in a boarding school lost their lives. Although the walls were crumbling, a statue of the Virgin on the top of the front facade still remained in position, securely held by steel stanchions and stout wire.

The father heard some bystanders assuring each other that the statue would not fall, that "God will surely work a miracle, to save the Virgin from falling."

"You are insulting your God," the elder Bouchard said, "by suggesting that he would stand idly by in Heaven while twelve innocent children die, and then work a miracle to save a bronze statue." Such talk, the honorable T. D. pointed out, did not tend to enhance the popularity of the Bouchards with the upper crust of their home town.

T. D. Bouchard had to work hard for everything he got in his youth, including his education. He did everything from rag picking to play writing, and succeeded in all of them, although not so brilliantly as to have an easy time at any stage.

Playwright

At the age of seventeen he wrote a play, got together a company and played it in barns in the villages around St. Hyacinthe and made enough money out of it to buy himself a new suit, hat, shoes, shirt and tie. At other times he earned the little money on which he lived and bought his books, clothes and school supplies, by teaching piano, writing for Montreal newspapers, editing the St. Hyacinthe paper, laboring on building jobs, playing billiards in his father's saloon, running errands for his father's store, bartending in his father's tavern, and any other job that came along from which an honest quarter could be made.

His first political speech brought him 25 cents, out of which he had to spend 15 cents in expenses. (The expenses consisted of a telephone call to his girl friend in a nearby town to warn her that he couldn't meet her that night.)

He, like his father, lined up with Honoré Mercier, Liberal leader of the time, in the fight for free education for the masses, and in consequence he was viewed with suspicion from the start by the authorities at the seminary, where he took his bachelor's degree, first in arts then in civil law.

He battled with the ecclesiastical group and the "above the tracks" group, the one on account of his radical talk, the other on account of his humble origin, to become Class President in his last year at the seminary.

He battled with them and beat them again, to become an Alderman in St. Hyacinthe and later to become Mayor of the town, an office which he then held for something like half of his life.

He fought them and beat them again to become the Provincial member for the county. He fought them again to become Speaker of the Legislature and later Minister of Roads. At the last Provincial election, there were those who said Adelard Godbout, with his strict observance of Catholic doctrines and practices and his dozen children, had to be made Prime Minister as a front for the Cardinalate and to hide the fact that the dominant influence in the cabinet was T. D. Bouchard, avowed sceptic and independent thinker.

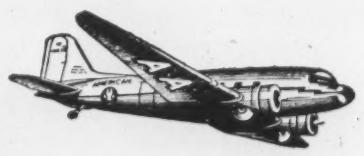
He fought the most powerful financial interests in the country to force the creation of a Hydro Electric Commission in Quebec. And now he has tossed the chairmanship of that Commission, and the fat salary that goes with it, into the discard as he starts another fight; perhaps the last and the biggest of his restless, battlesome life.

In this fight, which he says has only started, he has a powerful weapon which may, like Samson's final feat of strength, make his closing days more deadly for his enemies than the half century of struggle that has gone by. He is writing his memoirs. Owner of his own printing plant in St. Hyacinthe where he publishes the local newspaper, he can make sure that they will be printed.

And just to be sure that neither racial nor religious influences prevent his book from being circulated and read, he is preparing to publish it in English as well as in French, and also in one foreign language.

I imagine that the story of the quarrel in which he has just thrown down his gauntlet, will likely fill the last chapters of the book.

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK



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Education Association Growing in Stature

By C. E. PHILLIPS

The war years have seen the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association wield an increasingly important influence in the field of education. At this year's convention, being held in Toronto, committees will report on history textbooks, on school assessment systems, a school lunch program, recruiting of teachers and many other important topics.

ON OCTOBER 11-13 Toronto will be the gathering place of educationists who hold key positions in all provinces of Canada and in Newfoundland. The occasion of this gathering is the Twenty-second Convention of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association.

The administration of public education in Canada is vested in the nine provinces, so that we have in this country nine distinct educational systems. Each provincial Department of Education administers its educational affairs independently of the rest—has its own program of studies, its own school attendance laws, its own educational standards, and so on. Yet there is a similarity in this diversity. The provincial systems do keep in touch with developments in other provinces and do profit by an interchange of ideas. It is the function of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association to facilitate this process. The aim of the Association is stated in its constitution as follows:

> To bring about a better understanding on the part of each Province and of Newfoundland of the educational ideals and of the progress in education in each, to the end that the cause of education may be promoted in all.

The activities of the Association will be of particular interest to those Canadians who would like to see education made a more potent force for national unity. There is a widespread demand for greater equality of educational opportunity across Canada and some demand for interprovincial standards, by which certificates of graduation from the schools or teachers' certificates, for example, might be immediately acceptable in all provinces. This year French - Canadian senators have urged at Ottawa the designation of a national textbook in Canadian history for use in all schools of the Dominion.

The Canada and Newfoundland Education Association is a much too conservative body to advance any startling or radical proposals of this nature. For one thing, the Association is firm in its championship of provincial autonomy in education and would never countenance any measure which would infringe on the educational prerogatives of any province in the slightest degree. Nevertheless, within these limits, the Association does work persistently to strengthen the bonds of understanding and to promote the cause of national units. In the case of Canadian history textbooks, for example, a C.N.E.A. committee of historians and educators has been at work all this year, studying "means of insuring more harmony of viewpoint in teaching Canadian history," with the purpose of fostering national unity, particularly as between the French-speaking and English-speaking groups of the Canadian nation.

Covering Broad Field

The committee just mentioned is only one of several which have been at work during the past year. Others have been concerned with school assessment systems, a school lunch program for Canadian schools, the recruiting of teachers from armed service personnel after the war, and the attitudes of Canadian youth on matters affecting good citizenship. These committees also will report at the October convention.

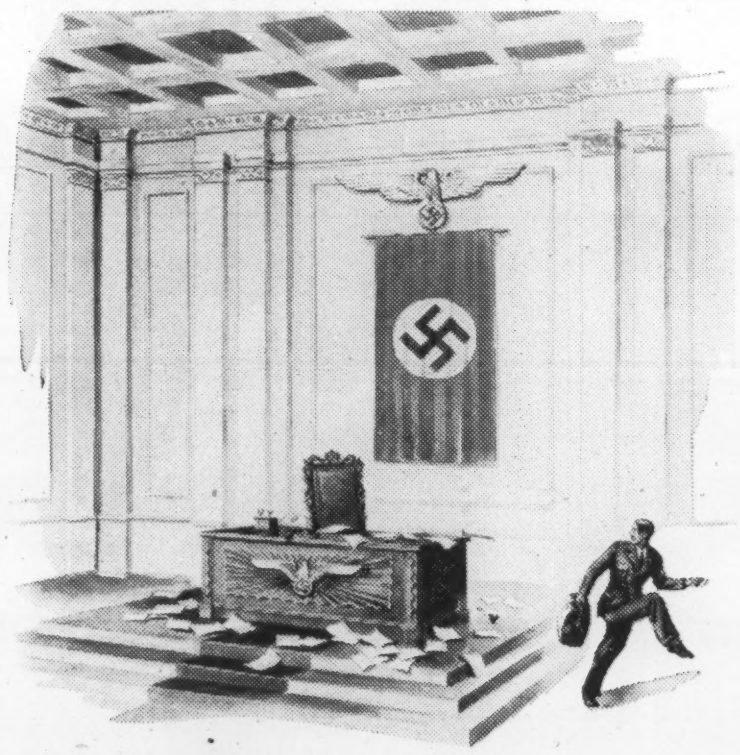
Although the Association has been in existence, under various names, for more than half a century, it is only in recent years that its work began to assume its present proportions. Only since 1941 have annual conventions been held. In 1939 the Association was chief agent in the formation of the Canadian Council for Educational Research, to which it gives financial support. The C.C.E.R. awards grants-in-aid for the encouragement of educational research throughout the Dominion. In 1943 the Association published a document which brought its influence to a new high in educational circles everywhere in the country.

This document is the *Report of the Survey Committee*. It was originally prepared at the suggestion of Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University, for presentation to the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction (Dominion government), of which he was chairman. The report is a challenge to every Canadian who has any concern for the educational future of the country. It outlines in a thought-provoking and compelling way the most urgent educational needs of Canada and puts forward well-considered recommendations for action to meet these needs. It was not only presented to the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, but has been widely distributed to home and school associations, trustees' associations, teachers' federations, and persons interested in education from coast to coast. It has been studied and discussed in all parts of Canada and constitutes a blue-print for educational progress after the war. The report was prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of the Past-President of the Association, Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education for the province of Quebec.

The President now is Dr. V. K. Greer, Superintendent of Elementary Education here in the province of Ontario. During his year of office the Association has taken further steps forward. In addition to the work done through the committees already mentioned, there have been numerous other undertakings in which the Association has given educational leadership, co-ordinated the efforts of other educational bodies, or secured concessions for education from governmental agencies.

At this year's Convention, which will be held at the King Edward Hotel, three of the chief speakers will be: Chancellor G. P. Gilmour, McMaster University; Col. George A. Drew, Premier and Minister of Education for Ontario; and Dr. J. G. Althouse, Chief Director of Education for Ontario. Col. Drew is an Honorary President of the Association; Dr. Althouse is a Director of the Association and was Secretary-Treasurer of the Association for the five years ending last fall. There will be other speakers and discussion leaders from the various provinces. Many matters of great importance educationally will receive consideration, and the report of the Resolutions Committee, which rounds up the Convention, will undoubtedly summarize decisions and recommendations of marked significance.

Last fall, at the time when Dr. V. K. Greer succeeded to the presidency of the Association, SATURDAY NIGHT published an article which called attention to his admirable qualifications for this honor. In October, when Dr. Greer presides over the Convention which culminates his year of office, he will be able to report on a very full year's work well done.



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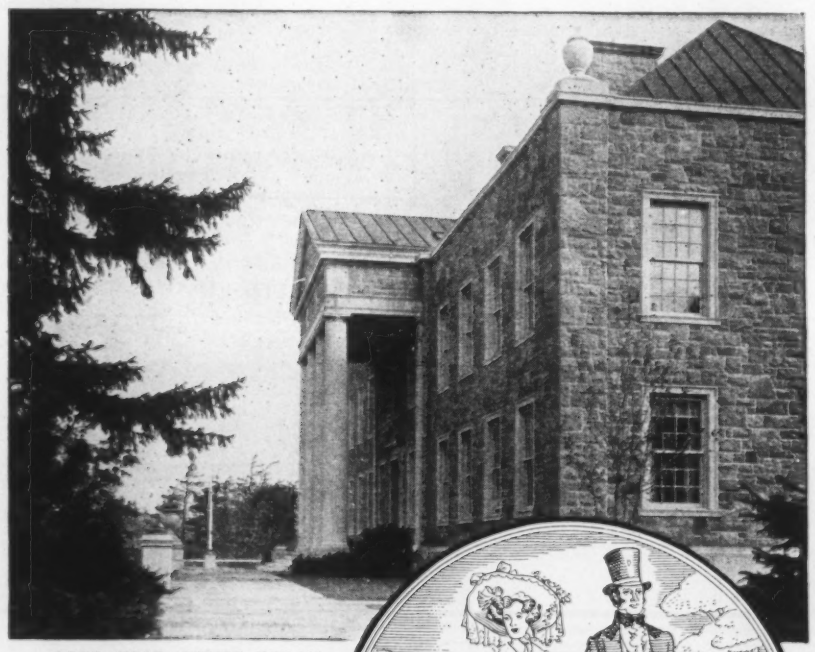

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THE WEEK IN RADIO

United Church Commission Report Advocates Many Improvements

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

WHEN Dr. James S. Thomson, president of the University of Saskatchewan, and former general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, stood up before the 11th General Council of the United Church of Canada in London, Ontario, last week and presented the report of that Church's Commission on Radio, of which he was chairman, he said some very interesting things about radio in general.

Most significant of all was his tribute to the public service rendered by Canada's private local stations. This, coming from a former general manager of the CBC, on the heels of a similar remark made to the Western Broadcasters' Association by the newly-elected general manager, Dr. Augustin Frigon, seems to me to mark the end of the long feud between the publicly-owned CBC and the private radio stations of this country. The Canadian Association of Broadcasters has won a victory. The CBC has at long last reached the conclusion that the recommendation of the Sir John Aird Commission on Radio (that there should be only one nationally-owned system of radio in Canada) is not acceptable to the majority of the people of Canada.

Next in significance among Dr. Thomson's remarks, was his statement that "the effectiveness of the spoken word is greatly increased by the accompaniment of the written word." As an illustration he cited how the CBC's farm and labor forums and the series "Of Things to Come" were greatly strengthened in usefulness through the wide distribution of leaflets which augmented the broadcast material. He was advocating that if the church entered upon a more venturesome program of broadcasting they would do well to prepare suitable pamphlets to accompany the radio messages.

How very sensible this sounds. I have long since held that radio alone is not a fully effective medium for anything other than entertainment, but that when radio is accompanied by the written word it becomes the thing it should be, a powerful ally for the spreading of education, information and religious instruction. The magazines and newspapers of Canada need not fear that radio will usurp their place. There is no danger of this. The danger, it seems to me, is in the continued ignoring of broadcast material by some publications.

DR. THOMSON'S next most important point was his plea to brethren and sisters of the United Church Council to "move into a great new venture of home missionary work" by visualizing an extensive program of radio broadcasting by the church which ultimately might cost $100,000 a year. The money would be spent for the establishing of radio pastors in certain areas of Canada, for the production of more suitable religious material on records and for the setting-up of a central office which would act as a clearing house "for the supervision and direction of an aggressive program of evangelization and education through broadcasting."

As a member of the radio commission that prepared the report which Dr. Thomson read, I am free now to say that I think the United Church of Canada moved with extreme caution when it passed a "recommendation" to the Board of Finance of the Church to grant $15,000 for the initial year's radio program. True, if they had asked for $50,000 the recommendation might have been turned down. But when one thinks of what certain churches in United States are budgetting for radio broadcasting . . . one of them a million dollars . . . it should not be surprising if the $15,000 does not go very far. Two weeks ago, in Toronto, a sponsor paid $6,000 merely to hear an audition of a program someone had suggested.

But to return to Dr. Thomson, he expressed the view that some "other communions"—he did not name them—were doing much more than the United Church of Canada in the matter of broadcasting. "We don't quarrel with what they do," he said. He was more magnanimous than some whom I have heard who would abolish the broadcasts of the smaller churches, so carelessly referred to by some as "the sects". "Often the voice of the larger churches has been silent," Dr. Thomson declared.

THE fact remains that there is a great deal of religious broadcasting in Canada. Gladstone Murray, when he was general manager of the CBC, was smart enough to recognize the difficulties involved in the issue, and organized the National Religious Advisory Council. On that Council sit representatives of all the churches, including the Roman Catholic Church. It is a pleasant sight and

Canadian girls overseas with the R.C.A.F., and stationed near Lincoln Inns Fields, use the tennis courts there to keep fit. And their team gets plenty of enthusiastic support from their cheerful pals in uniform.

GUEST CLAIMS $4,000.00

It happens every week! "Oh No!" . . . you say, "no friend of mine would ever bring a damage claim against me." But if the guest is seriously injured, through a faulty condition in your home, and the medical bills amount to a large figure, naturally the guest will feel that you should assume full responsibility.

Take the case of the guest who claimed $4,000.00. Suppose it happened in your home. Billy's ball was lying on the stairs. Your friend stepped on it, lost her balance, fell and injured her back. A serious spinal condition developed . . . medical expenses mounted up and up.

You must admit you would want to help. It wouldn't be your guest's fault. It would be Billy's. Yet, how could you and your husband afford to pay such a sum. Remember, you may have no choice in the matter . . . the law states you are legally responsible to any person injured on your premises through negligence on your part, or that of your children.

Why risk a costly damage suit that may take your life savings, your car, and maybe your home? At small cost, a Consolidated Residence and Personal Liability Policy assumes your legal liability for all such accidents for which you and your family may be held legally liable in or away from your home, at work or play. Protect your future. Write for a copy of a Consolidated booklet giving complete information on this policy.

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For nearly half a century, millions of Canadians have relied on ASPIRIN for effective relief, for fast relief, and above all for *dependable* relief! Remember this—whenever you suffer pains due to headache, colds, sore throat, neuritis or neuralgia. Get a box of ASPIRIN at your druggist's and follow the simple directions below.

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Pocket Box of 12's.....now 18c
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one which gives some hope for the building of an ecumenical church to see these brethren drinking tea together when they meet for discussions at the rectory of the Rev. J. E. Ward, of the Church of England in Canada, who is chairman of the Council, and director of broadcasting in his own communion.

The National Religious Advisory Council has done much in the way of inter-church religious broadcasting. The services of many churches have been broadcast nationally. The voices of many ministers have been heard across the country. Bible dramas for children—"The Way of the Spirit", by the way, is soon to begin its third season Sunday mornings—and mid-week devotional services have been accepted with favor not only by those who go to church regularly, but by many who don't. These religious broadcasts are a great ministry to the sick, the invalid, the aged, the lonely and the discouraged.

This isn't all. The private stations of Canada are broadcasting religious programs every day of the week. Dr. Thomson told the General Council, "No private station would dare remove its religious program." Well, a Toronto station, CFRB, did dare. For the summer, they took off all their morning devotional programs. And you should have heard the way a certain group of listeners protested! Harry Sedgwick, president and managing director of CFRB, has already announced that some kind of religious broadcast will soon be back on his station.

What is needed, according to the Commission on Radio headed by Dr. Thomson, is a national program of religion with the same kind of warmth and feeling there was in the "Seth Parker" broadcast of some years ago. Dr. Thomson, too, would have a "religious forum", built along the same lines as the Farm Forum and Labor Forum and the "Of Things to Come" Forum. Another recommendation of his commission is a request to the CBC to inaugurate a weekly "Religion in the News" broadcast. More than likely this will also be requested by the Canadian Council of Churches, which is now an actuality.

Dr. Thomson's Commission also recommended that the churches, in conference, should meet with the National Religious Advisory Council and jointly request the Board of Governors of the CBC to appoint a clergyman, or some other qualified person acceptable to the churches, director of religious broadcasting in Canada, as the BBC has done. Now this will undoubtedly present a problem to the CBC Governors, for if such a director should be considered, would he be of the Protestant or Roman Catholic faith? Indeed, there would have to be two directors, and this immediately opens further difficulties.

I WAS interested in another little recommendation of the Commission, one which first of all thanked the Prime Minister, and the Minister of National War Services, and the Board of Governors of the CBC, and then quickly asked for a clarification of the status of the National Religious Advisory Council. As it is now, the Council has no budget and no paid secretary. An official of the CBC, Charles Delafield, acts as liaison between the CBC and the Council, but Rev. Dr. J. R. Mutchmor of the United Church, is honorary secretary. The recommendation of the Thomson Commission calls for a budget for the N.R.A.C. so that a secretary of its own can be obtained. Will the CBC Board of Governors do this? Not likely. If they are going to spend any money on religious broadcasting organization, they would more likely provide a budget to one of their own departments, and pay for their own secretary and perhaps a director.

What is needed in religious broadcasting today is more simplicity. I wish we had in Canada a minister who could preach—or talk—like Dr. A. Herbert Gray, of Scotland. More than 15 years have passed since I heard him speak to Student Christian Movement groups in Toronto, but I have never forgotten what he said. There are some United Church ministers who have the same quality. I am not sure that they are heard on the air very often. The Primate of the Church of England in Canada has it. I heard him broadcast three weeks ago, and the warmth and simplicity of his words and the tone of his voice are what is needed on the air today.

I have a feeling that we in Canada are on the verge of something much greater in the field of education and religious instruction on the air. Principal Dr. R. C. Wallace's Council for Educational Broadcasting for the Schools is one indication. The fact that the Church of England in Canada has appointed Canon Ward their radio director is a second. The Thomson Commission on Radio, instituted by the United Church of Canada, is a third. Premier George Drew, of Ontario, has already indicated a deep interest in the power of radio for the education of school-children. Several other provinces of Canada are far ahead of Ontario in the field of school broadcasting.

For many years the Church of England in Canada has conducted a remarkable piece of work of religious instruction through their "Sunday-school by Mail". The United Church has gone one step further. They recently organized the "Sunday-school by Radio and Mail". Within four months they had 9,000 children in isolated areas of Canada receiving religious instruction by radio and mail.

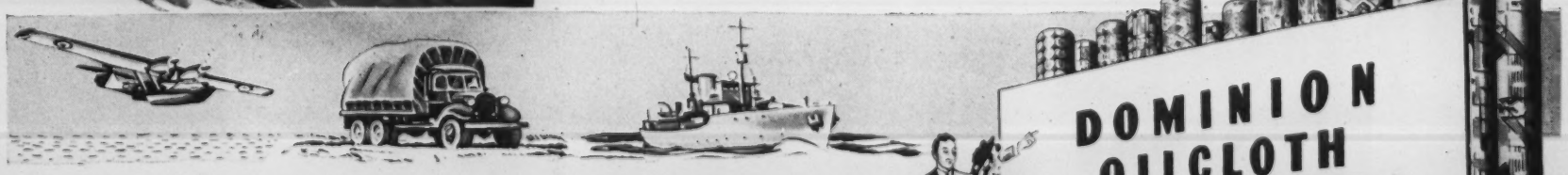
We are only beginning to understand the miracle of radio.

Wrens don't go to sea, but they do man harbor craft that carry officers out to ships anchored in port.

"Post-War housing alone will keep us busy!"

Canada badly needs hundreds of thousands of new homes—and that means a lot of linoleum. Then think of the thousands of people who are just waiting for Victory to fix up their places—and the new schools, hospitals and institutions needed. Ahead of the linoleum industry are the unfulfilled demands of four years—home, industrial and foreign. And that means employment!

The workers at Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company see good prospects for post-war employment. They have confidence in the company which kept them steadily employed even through the depression. They also know that they have protection while working, by virtue of sickness and accident insurance and that a pension awaits them when their working days are over.



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Front view of Whig-Standard building.

Arthur L. Davies, General Manager of The Whig-Standard and Managing Director of CKWS (right) and W. J. Coyle, Advertising Manager of Whig-Standard.

The Whig-Standard Kingston's daily newspaper has roots which go back more than a century into the history of the community. It has proved itself a trusted news source, has exerted a great influence on public opinion and has served as a valuable advertising medium.

Today The Whig-Standard is a thoroughly modern newspaper, alert to every new trend in publishing and prepared to deliver the latest news, the choicest features and the messages of advertisers to more than 14,500 homes.

The Kingston market has particularly attractive post-war prospects. All the industries, both in the city and in the surrounding towns, can and will be reconverted to profitable peacetime uses and in some cases will expand their facilities to meet peacetime demands. Large educational institutions, a very considerable population of civil servants and a thriving farming community add stability to this attractive market. Kingston is now an important lake port and the city will benefit greatly from the coming development of the St. Lawrence as a deep waterway and source of electric power.

RADIO STATION CKWS (960K-1000W) has studios in the Whig-Standard Building and is associated with the newspaper. Although privately owned, it is a basic station of the Trans-Canada network of the CBC and provides first class radio facilities for a large section of Eastern Ontario.

A corner of Senator Davies' office, showing the Editor of The Whig-Standard in conference with R. D. Owen, Managing Editor, and W. M. Ashton, Associate Editor.

A general view of the business office.

The Hon. William Rupert Davies, Publisher of The Kingston Whig-Standard, and The Peterborough Examiner and President of radio stations CKWS and CHEX. September 23rd marks the 50th Anniversary of Senator Davies' arrival in Canada from North Wales.

A view of the editorial room.

A view of the composing room.

Another view of the composing room.

The new Hoe Press with Cutler-Hammer Conveyor.

Jack Davidson (at right), Manager of CKWS, talking with a sponsor.

A program being broadcast from the studios of CKWS.

PETERBOROUGH *Ontario*

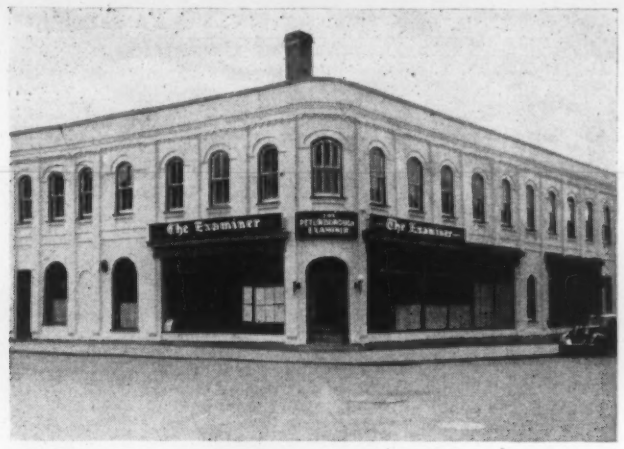
A GREAT MARKET NOW...
A GREATER MARKET IN THE FUTURE

The Examiner This year—1944—marks ninety years of publishing for The Peterborough Examiner. During that time it has brought to Peterborough and its environs, a complete news service, vigorous and constructive editorial leadership, and a tested advertising medium.

While old in point of years, The Examiner is young and modern in its views, keeping pace with a rapidly growing and progressive community, entering daily 11,500 homes to inform, educate and entertain.

The prospects in the Peterborough market were never brighter. Having a large group of industries, diversified in character, it is not subject to labour fluctuations, but is a "52 pay-days a year" city. Due to the nature of its industries and an unprecedented domestic and export demand for its products, post-war prospects in Peterborough are excellent. These industries manufacture nationally known products in many lines, including food, clocks, builders' hardware, dairy and farm equipment, electrical generators, motors and household appliances, outboard motors, wood products, carpets and textiles, plastics, canoes and boats. In practically every one of these lines there is a backlog of demand which is staggering and will keep Peterborough workers engaged for years to come.

RADIO STATION CHEX—This 1000 Watt, 1430 Kilocycles, station, a newcomer in the radio field, and affiliated with The Examiner, is filling a great need and doing it admirably. It is now a basic station on the new Dominion Network of the CBC, and enjoys an exceedingly high listening rating.



The Examiner building.

Section of the business office.

Robertson Davies, Editorial Director.

The editorial rooms; Wilson Craw, Managing Editor, standing in background.

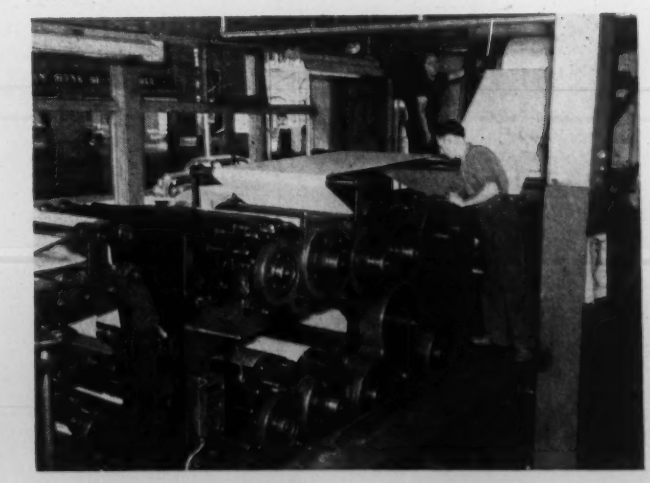
H. L. Garner, General Manager of The Examiner and Managing Director of Radio Station CHEX, in his office with W. J. Garner, Advertising Manager of The Examiner.

Hal Cooke, Manager of CHEX, talking to reception clerks of the radio station.

Group broadcasting the Army Show from studios of CHEX.

News section of composing room.

Advertising section of composing room.



Press room showing Hoe rotary press.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

The Seeing Eye of an Essayist Reviews Things-in-General

TRUMPET VOLUNTARY, by G. B. Stern. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

NAMES seem to take a mischievous pleasure in being contradictory. Mr. Peacock dresses plainly, and Mrs. Gray is dressy. James Gay, the Guelph poet of long ago was serious, even stern (though short on technique) and G. B. Stern is perennially gay. (There is an essay lurking hereabouts if one had time to drag it out of the shrubbery.)

The fine thing about Miss Stern is not only that she sees so much, but that every sight can be delightfully described in a thousand words, or maybe ten thousand. A cat with arching tail walks delicately over the rubble of a bombed house and Gertrude's typewriter whirrs and jingles so long that the owner is late for dinner. In print the story smiles as did the Cheshire cat, and the smile lingers.

She used to live in the Albany, traditional den of literary lions, but her view was obscured by a firm of Military Tailors across the street. She used to wish that a Djinn might remove the Military Tailors elsewhither. The Djinn came in the form of a bomb and being a little cloudy about the instructions, swept away the Albany. Now the Military Tailors have a most excellent view.

If you know this Stern personage you will run, not walk, for this book. If you don't know her "'tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." But the fault can be repaired.

•

The Position of Turkey

THE RISING CRESCENT; Turkey, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow. By Ernest Jackh. (Oxford, $4.25.)

TURKEY is neutral; but not as Spain with a persistent sympathy for totalitarianism, and not as Sweden, making concessions (under duress) to Germany. It is an armed neutrality warning-off the Nazi hordes from the Dardanelles entrance to the Black Sea and thus serving Russia; blocking all threatened German advances towards Egypt and thus serving Great Britain and her Allies.

Republican Turkey of today is immensely more powerful and more straightforward than when it was an empire and a caliphate, holding a cracked sovereignty over all the Near East, and corrupt at the heart. "Abdul the Damned" was the sick man of Europe. Ataturk, President of a well-knit, healthy nation is wholesome and wise in word and deed, a seeker of peace, a foe of aggression, a believer in international co-operation.

How the change came about is the theme of this fascinating book, written by a man who served the Kaiser as a diplomat, and then, after the rise of Hitler escaped to England and became a British subject. He lectures now at Columbia University, New York, and undoubtedly is one of the best-informed men of his generation on Turkey and her Balkan neighbors.

•

Russia Tomorrow

By J. ANDERS

THE U.S.S.R. IN RECONSTRUCTION, A Collection of Essays. (Progress Books, $1.50.)

NINE of the ten essays contained in this book were written by American and Russian-American experts on various economic and social problems. Due to limitations of space the authors could not break out into extensive discourses; but as each of them is really familiar with his or her subject this limitation makes the book very readable and informative—though one could wish that in two or three cases the authors concerned had displayed a greater ability to sift the chaff from the wheat.

The best essay is by Vladimir Kazakévich, Lecturer on Soviet Economy, Cornell University: "Financing War and Reconstruction." He holds that "in spite of all the devastation, the Soviet Union is very likely to come out of this war with a greater industrial capacity than the country had when invaded." Moreover, "rehabilitation of devastated areas . . . may progress much more rapidly and effectively than most people are inclined to think. . . On one aspect the answer seems clear. The Soviet Union will undoubtedly rebuild and expand basic facilities first, even if that were to mean . . . the continuation of strict rationing and an all-round shortage of consumers' goods for quite a time after the termination of war."

These few quotations may suffice as an invitation to every student of current affairs to read the book under review. The problems discussed in it confront all the countries that are in this war, with obvious qualifications concerning the warring countries of this hemisphere. What distinguishes the Soviet Union from the other United Nations is not only its economic and social structure, but also the fact that it has a minutely detailed plan for reconstruction. Such a plan is not merely an outcome of the economic and social structure. It is generally agreed that the modified capitalism which will be prevalent in the Western countries needs planning for reconstruction, too. And much of the Soviet plan as set out in this book provides healthy food for thought with respect to adaptation in other systems.

•

Bloody Japan

THE DYESS STORY, by Lt. Col. Wm. E. Dyess, Edited with a biographical introduction by Charles Leavelle. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

AN American flying officer, who fought with distinction in the early days of the war against Japan, was among the prisoners taken when Bataan was over-run, and for 361 days was an eye-witness of such unreasoning, savage cruelty as the annals of war have seldom revealed. With a dozen others he managed to escape to Australia, was flown back to America, and after recuperation returned to duty, only to be killed in an aeroplane crash. The story was printed as a serial in a number of newspapers, syndicated by The Chicago *Tribune*, and now comes in book-form. It is a record which should hearten the determination of all civilized people to make an end of militarism in the Pacific.

•

Camera Ulysses

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

FAR ON THE RINGING PLAINS, by George Rodger. (Macmillan, $3.50.)

GLOBAL war created global consciousness among all civilized and perhaps most uncivilized peoples, largely through the medium of photographs. The photographer has become a star reporter and a front-line war correspondent. Many of these camera men have braved the thick of battle in pursuit of realistic pictures, and some of them have gone down with the fighting men. The author of this book has travelled 75,000 miles as a photo reporter from the United States through Central and Northern Africa, Palestine, Persia, Arabia, India and Burma, and he tells in a racy narrative of his many adventures and of the people he met with on his long journey, covering a period of two years.

It is an entertaining, informative and frequently a thrilling story, and is illustrated by many striking photographs of strange places and peoples of this strange planet.

•

Entangled

DEAR SIR, by Juliet Lowell. (Collins, $1.25.)

A COLLECTION of some sixty or so genuine letters to various American public bodies, civil and military, by persons whose ideas are rather complicated and whose crippled English often leads them into unintentional ribaldry. As, for example, "I would like my husband to come home on leave, so in accordance with the instructions I have given birth to twins in the enclosed envelope.

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- What does the farmer gain if higher farm prices lead to depression and low prices later.

We cannot continue a full war effort and prepare to meet the problems of the post-war period unless we maintain a stable and reasonable price level now.

DON'T BID AGAINST YOURSELF – DIG IN AND HOLD!

This is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

THE BOOKSHELF

Benedetto Croce Re-Discovered

GERMANY AND EUROPE, A Spiritual Dissension, by Benedetto Croce, Translated, with an Introduction, by Vincent Sheean. (Random House, $1.75.)

AN EMINENT journalist, oscillating between the thunder of war and the sun of philosophy, here considers in a summary of some five thousand words the position of Benedetto Croce of Naples, philosopher and historian, now in his seventy-ninth year and still going strong.

The great thing about philosophy to ordinary minds, and even to extraordinary ones, is its vagueness. Any stated theory, it seems, can be adjusted to fit the prepossessions of the individual thinker. For example a clergyman and a statesman may read into the theory almost opposite interpretations.

Hegel's thought-complex can be cited as justifying formal theology and the German hegemony of the State, which is surely absurd. So some learned men say that Croce is an Hegelian, others deny it. He has been charged, at once, with Marxism and Nazi-ism, which, again, is absurd. Mr. Sheean tries to "fix" him by printing a translation of three of his essays. They reveal him as a sentimental lover of the Germany of sixty years ago, and a furious hater of the distorted Germany of today. They show him as a vigorous Liberal and a strong Conservative, who considered Mussolini as a clown and yet lived in security all through Fascism. So it is hard to "fix" him, as it is hard to "fix" a rolling drop of mercury—or any philosopher.

But the book is interesting, which is what really matters.

•

Rural Scene

A LITTLE PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, by Marjorie Hessell Tiltman. (Musson, $2.75.)

HERE is a record of what happens month after month in country places of southern England. The flowering shrubs are examined, almost individually. The vegetables grow and die, under supervision. The birds come and go. The hens lay, or don't lay and the neighbors talk amusingly. Water-pipes freeze and burst and other desperate troubles appear. But the war is practically ignored. Other problems overshadow it; such as the proper time to plant the peas.

The author writes gracefully but with all the leisure in the world. She doesn't "get on with it." Consequently some of the chapters—to a North American reader—become tedious. But the very fact that English country-folk can overlook the war, even for a moment, is astonishing. Truly, an incomparable people.

•

Doctrinal Study

WHAT PROTESTANTS BELIEVE AND WHY, by John Y. MacKinnin. (Ryerson, 50c.)

A CAREFUL summary of the doctrines concerning which Catholics and Protestants resolutely differ. The author sees no hope of a compromise which might permit the physical reunion of Christianity. And yet, no doubt, he would be the first to admit that earnest followers of the Nazarene may still walk brotherly in this present world, whatever may be their Churchly affiliation, remembering His word, "And other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

•

Devotional

THE PASSION According to St. John, by James W. Falconer. (Ryerson, 60c.)

THESE five addresses were delivered in St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, during Passion Week. The author is a distinguished lecturer at Pine Hill Divinity College.

TRUE STORIES OF CANADIAN WAR HEROES

By GORDON SINCLAIR
Internationally-famous journalist and author of several best-selling books on war and travel.

OUTNUMBERED-OUTGUNNED *but* UNDAUNTED!

To lead a company across an unbridged river against the concentrated fire of a pitiless enemy and to drive that enemy out of his trenches, is certainly an act of cool bravery.

To brace yourself for the inevitable counter charge and to shatter two such attacks is another.

To personally rescue a section of your force which has been pinned down by accurate and deadly fire is a third. And finally, to slug forward when thrice wounded and by word, deed and gesture inspire exhausted comrades to a fighting fury beyond their strength is truly the battle conduct of a hero.

All of this, and more, was achieved by Major John Keefer Mahony, a peace-time reporter, when his company of the New Westminster Regiment . . . his home town . . . crossed Italy's speedy Melfa River on the 24th of May.

For the Major it meant the acclaim of his countrymen and the highest military award within the gift of a grateful Empire . . . the Victoria Cross.

In men, Mahony's company was outnumbered two to one. In guns he was outnumbered six to one, or more. In position there was no comparison because Mahony's men had to fight their way across open water in full view of confident and ruthless defenders.

Throughout the crossing, the digging-in and the counter-attack, Mahony ordered his men to focus their fire on enemy guns.

German soldiers were dangerous, of course. But guns were the real peril and every Nazi gun was eventually knocked out by lesser weapons in the hands of Canadian soldiers who couldn't be beaten, because they wouldn't be beaten.

They crossed the river, took the bank, dug defensive posts, stood off two strong attacks, then held for five hours alone, and when reinforced, moved forward to new triumphs.

Well done, Westminster; well done, Mahony!

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"Festung Europa" faces attack from all directions as the Allied armies of liberation advance to smash the forces of Fascism. There can be no slackening of our home front effort in the glow of today's good news . . . now more than ever, the production of high-test alcohol is needed and the management and men of U.D.L. will continue its unceasing flow from this war-geared plant until the day of final victory.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

These Brides Will Be Our Post-War Ambassadors to Many Lands

By DELLA FOSS PAIN

SO—you are going to Australia, or to New Zealand, England, Scotland, perhaps Norway, or just next door to the United States, once the war is over! In other words, you have married a serviceman wearing navy, airforce blue or khaki who has either trained here in Canada as part of the Commonwealth Air Training plan, or been posted here with the American Army.

The Americans have lived next door to us all our lives, and they more or less take us for granted, but the same can't be said especially for the boys from 'down under'. Both Australians and New Zealanders have been heard to refer to themselves as 'ambassadors', and it's a fact that before they arrive in Canada, they are given lectures on what they may expect from us. Believe it or not, to them we appear to be a strange people. To name just a few items—our traffic drives in the wrong direction, we have a slang vocabulary that is liable to be confusing and even embarrassing at times, and we have the queer habit of eating pie with a fork instead of a spoon. However, in spite of our accent, and our eccentricities, we are described as a hospitable people, and each visiting airman is impressed with the fact that he is an unofficial, goodwill ambassador to Canada.

Around the Globe

Judging by the number of Canadian girls who have married Britishers, Aussies, N.Z.-ers or Americans, it is easy to see the cause of goodwill has been nobly served. But, once these girls travel to their new homes, the role of ambassador falls to *them*.

For a long time now, there has been a steady shift of war-brides across the face of the globe. English girls have been coming to Canada and to the States. Australian girls—and New Zealand girls, too—have been gradually finding their way into the States. Canadian girls have been going mostly to the States, and to Australia and New Zealand. By the time the war ends, the figures will rise into the higher brackets.

The United States is no mystery to us. Our people and our customs are very much the same, and we have circulated back and forth for generations as next door neighbors are likely to do.

But with Australia and New Zealand, it's a different matter.

Until the war was well into its third year, I'd never met an Australian in my life. When I did meet my first three and heard them talk, it was all I could do to keep from laughing out loud. Later I met Aussies with broader accents and understood them readily enough, but I will never forget that first impression. I feel sure I didn't understand three consecutive words they said; to my ear, they seemed to speak a jargon that was simply out of this world. I admit I wasn't quite as bad as a lady acquaintance of mine who remarked that "after all, they speak very good English, considering the short time they've been here"—but it still sounded suspiciously like a foreign language.

Down Under

By the time my ear was able to decipher their words, they were regaling me with stories of 'kangeroosters', a fabulous half-bird, half-animal that has feathers on its tail and is a cross between a barn-yard fowl and kangaroo—the same kangaroo which in contrast to our native buffalo, you see so prominently displayed on their large penny and half penny.

Well, no one falls for the kangarooster stories more than once, but they are fun while they last. The chances are, about this time you drag out your reference books and read up on Australia—I know I did. The country has about the same area as United States. It is divided into six states and has a population of about eight million people, mostly spread along the south-western, southern, and south-eastern coast. The interior is mostly desert and mostly uninhabited except for rabbits. The northern part is hot and tropical, the 'banana belt' and sugar cane country.

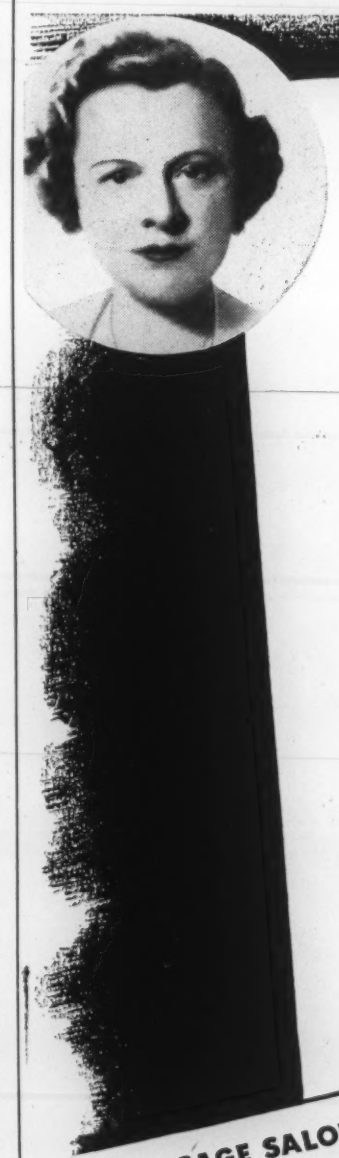
Some Loathe Matilda

Starting at the south-western side of the coast and working around, you find Perth, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra, Newcastle and Brisbane and these are the principal cities. Canberra is the federal capital. The railroads in the different states use different gauge tracks and as a result when you come to a boundary line, you usually pile out and change trains if you wish to go on. The corroboree is a native war-dance that Aussies claim is imitated very well by our jive fiends. You pronounce 'corroboree' as if you were starting out to say 'corroborate' and then carry through on the 'ee' sound.

So much for what the reference books say. After you have met and talked with a dozen Aussies, you are left with the impression that each one of them is homesick for the sight of a moon—the moon rising over the ocean, the moon on the beach, the moon over the Murray River. Australia has more moons than Saturn or Jupiter. For the duration, most of the ordinary business of living has been blotted out by the memory of some moon.

Of course, girls who have married Aussies have graduated to more advanced ideas. Perhaps you have gone to see "Forty Thousand Horsemen" and in your mind you see innumerable Australians marching over a hill, singing "Waltzing Matilda". You feel quite certain "Waltzing Matilda" is the national anthem, so, when you finally meet an Aussie who loathes the song, it's a terrific shock. As far as food goes, you understand that steak and eggs is the national dish—serve him steak and eggs for breakfast, dinner and tea. Yes, that's the way it goes in Australia—breakfast, dinner and tea, rather than breakfast, lunch, and dinner. And if you should eat in the evening, it's always supper.

Your plans for a second honeymoon



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in Australia include, of course, the Blue Mountains—not mountains like the Rockies, but more beautiful in their way, your Australian husband will assure you. And then, lastly, there are still the beautiful Australian beaches and the ever present moon.

Southern Cross

That's Australia as we see it from Canada today, but I strongly suspect that once Canadian girls begin living there, once the novelty has worn off, life won't be much different than it is in Canada. The climate will be warmer. Except in the Blue Mountains, Australia practically never hears of snow. And Christmas may come in mid-summer, St. Valentine's Day and Hallowe'en may be forgotten altogether, and instead of the Big Dipper it may be the Southern Cross—but—whether it's called dinner or tea, or lunch or supper, there are still the same meals to be served, the same houses to be cared for, and the same everyday responsibilities of living. With these the real test begins, and Canadian girls will be able to demonstrate their true value as goodwill ambassadors. It won't be as exciting perhaps as while the flags were flying, but it will be much more worthwhile, and it is what we are all working and fighting for now.

I don't believe it's going too far to say that an important piece of postwar reconstruction lies in the hands of war-brides the world over; also the hope of building a permanent world-wide peace rests partly in those same feminine hands. What contributes more to tolerance and goodwill than a complete understanding, and what is a more basic cause of war itself than lack of understanding? If this is so, can you think of a better way to learn to know and like the English than through the English girls who come here as brides? Children of these marriages should be raised to love and understand both countries. On the other hand, who is better equipped than the Canadian girl to make the people of Australia and New Zealand know and like Canada—Canada where we have railroads three thousand and more miles long—mountains like the Rockies—snow piled high for Christmas—and cold an Aussie never dreamed of!

New Zealand's Provinces

Girls who go to New Zealand face an even different prospect in some ways than girls going to Australia. New Zealand is a little country, centred mostly on two islands, and we here in Canada have been used to space. As small as New Zealand is, it must be divided into at least a dozen provinces, or provincial counties. Once I quizzed two young New Zealand pilots about the exact number and I emerged from this encounter slightly bewildered. There is Canterbury on the South Island, and on the North Island there is Wellington. Wellington was something I could understand, since it is the name of the capital city as well as a province. Beyond that the names of provinces went over my head at high speed, and to make the matter more complicated they digressed occasionally to decide if such-and-such was or was not a province.

But one thing stood out. They would match their beautiful little country against anything on earth and not be worried about the results. Their climate is nearly ideal, although the North Island is subject to the occasional earthquake. They have their own broadcasting system. Their government and labor legislation is almost superior even to their climate. They asked if I had ever heard of the "hotorua", the "chinemutu" or the "whakarewarewa" and explained that "You whistle them, old thing, not pronounce them." To this day, I don't know what the "hotorua", the "chinemutu" or the "whakarewarewa" might be; the largest dictionary I could find failed to offer the slightest clue. So, I will leave this little riddle for the war brides with husbands from New Zealand.

Brown Christmas

Both Australia and New Zealand have their aborigines. The Maoris of New Zealand are a highly civilized and advanced people. It isn't unlikely that you have met some of them here in uniform. If you haven't, you have still no doubt heard some of the wild and beautiful Maori songs which all New Zealanders can sing.

Within the next few months, it is likely there will be many more Canadian war brides out from Canada to the countries 'down under'. I know of a few girls who are trying to persuade their husbands to remain in Canada, once the war is over, but the average girl is taking the traditional view that 'thy country shall be my country'. When you go, girls, will you carry these thoughts in mind? *You* are the ambassadors now—from Canada. Try to make it good. What happens in the next ten or twenty years, how these international war marriages will turn out is largely up to you. So, whether it's to Australia or New Zealand, here's a 'brown Christmas' to you from a member of your ranks—another Canadian war bride!

WAR BRIDE

CANADA is such a large country
To come to, alone.
She must feel lost and lonely,
Far from her native England.
No matter how kind people are,
She is still a stranger
In a strange land.

There is the child, of course,
Her constant companion and care.
Already he is acquiring
Canadian habits of speech,
And laughs lispingly
At his mother's English accent.

She is brave, really,
This British war bride,
Or she would never have crossed
A sub-infested ocean
To make her home
In a strange country,
With people she had never met. . .
And Canada is such a large land
To come to alone.

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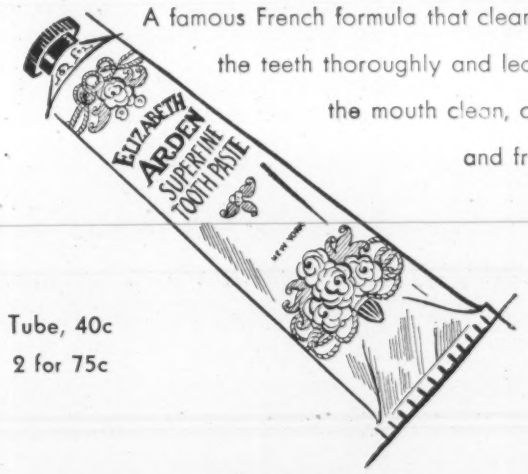

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Cream Deodorant Stops Perspiration

SAFELY Doesn't irritate skin or harm clothing.

QUICKLY Acts in 30 seconds. Just put it on, wipe off excess, and dress.

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PLEASANTLY Pleasant as your favourite face cream—flower fragrant—white and stainless.

AND *doesn't dry up*

The big jar contains 21 more applications for 39¢ than other leading deodorants—and the entire contents are usable because it doesn't dry up.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

They're Never Too Young or Too Old to Learn About Money

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

FEW children are given definite training in the handling of money, yet a child's whole physical, mental and even spiritual well-being will be affected by his attitude to and his use of such money as he will have at his disposal.

"I don't know how to cope with Bill," exclaimed one worried mother of an adolescent. "He cannot have a good time unless he's spending money and he's never satisfied. Last week it was a six dollar baseball mitt he wanted. His whole life would be blighted if he did not have it. Yesterday it was a show that he must see. Now today he simply has to go swimming in the tank. We want him to be happy but we can't afford such a continuous drain on our pocketbook."

According to experts on child training, Bill's education in the value and use of money should have started years ago. They say that a child should have some money over which he has complete control, beginning with a very small amount at an early age and increasing as he grows older. What this allowance is expected to cover and the fact that no other money will be available should be made very clear at the outset. "Permit him to do as he chooses with it," maintain the experts, "hoard it, waste it, lose it, or give it away."

Candies or Marbles?

Of course guidance should be given and a discussion of choices is helpful, but the responsibility of the final decision should rest with the child. Then always let him bear the consequences. A very young child at first is likely to spend it all at once. What he wants, he wants immediately. But in time he will learn to select the things he wants most. The little boy of five with his allowance of 6 cents a week can make a choice between candy and marbles. He will learn that since only one is possible he must do without the other—provided of course that the whole purpose of this allowance is not defeated by someone buying him whatever he demands if he teases long enough.

But one day he will want something which is beyond his means. Then he can be shown how he still can have it if he does not spend all his allowance but puts aside part of it each week. Thus he learns to save. When he has found that it takes the savings of several weeks to buy a desired treasure, he is ready to begin to save for even more remote and bigger things, such as a bicycle or baseball mitt. A child can be taught to save provided it is for something concrete and not too far removed. Giving a child sums of money which he is to save is not recommended because saving should have some purpose in view and should entail some self denial.

As a child grows older the allowance should provide for minor articles of clothing, transportation, school incidentals, charities, amusements and entertainments, and so on. Eventually it can cover everything needed for his own personal use. Instead of having most of his personal needs supplied by his parents, with only a nominal sum to spend each week, the young person can be given a lump sum in cash each week or a larger deposit in the bank for a longer period.

But still his education on money matters is not complete. He must learn the value of money in relation to work. He needs experience in earning money. This also should start when he is small and earns a small amount for a small service. On this matter of payment for services there is some difference of opinion. But most child psychologists believe that the allowance should not be regarded as payment for services rendered and that as a general rule children should not be paid for routine home duties. Betty, aged nine, who had been paid for washing the dishes decided that she would rather do without the money than do the job. So she resigned. And technically she was within her rights. She had been hired to do the dishes at so much a week but she was under no obligation to sell her services and could quit if she wished.

"The family," say the experts, "should be regarded as a group, each member contributing according to his abilities and receiving his share of the income according to his needs." Under this arrangement even the smallest child is expected to do his share just the same as the older members. This teaches him early in life the extremely valuable lesson that rights and responsibilities always go together.

For Services Rendered

If a child is paid for doing work around the home it should be a job which ordinarily is done by someone else. He needs to learn his own worth as a producer and he should get the same rate of pay which an outsider would receive for the same quality of work. To pay more than the job is worth gives the child a distorted opinion of the value of his services and it will make him dissatisfied when he starts to work for others. Money well earned for services rendered teaches the relation between the time and effort required to earn a dollar and the satisfaction to be bought for that dollar. Children gain valuable experience when they earn money outside the home. Many a leader in business and finance started his career with a newspaper route.

The child who has had no training in money management—like Bill in the beginning of this story—will have to start at the beginning, even if he is well grown. First he ought to learn his place in the family scheme. If Bill's parents will show him the family budget and will explain it to him, he will have a sense of being part of the family group in this important matter of money and he will be less demanding about his own wishes. He will know how much there is to spend. He will see how much goes for food each week—of which he gets his good share—how much is needed for rent, coal, light, telephone, the amount paid out for clothing including his clothes, the cost of the family car, etc. He will see how much is left for the family's recreation after life insurance premiums, victory bonds and other savings have been provided for. If Bill knows that his share is in proportion to—or more than—what is spent by the rest of the family he is much less likely to beg and tease for money than if he feels that the amount he is given is merely a matter of the parent's whim. He will have to start on a small allowance for recreation only. As he gains experience and judgment he can manage a larger allowance and assume responsibility for more and more of his personal needs.

Many of the economic ills not only of the family but of the nation can be traced to unwise handling of personal finances. "Most adults are economic illiterates," says one prominent banker. "They have only a confused idea of the proper use of money." If the child is given definite training in the handling of money, if he is taught not only to earn money but to spend it wisely and to save systematically, he will form invaluable habits which will be a solid foundation for larger responsibilities when he must fend for himself.

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Prince Edward Island: Province of Serenity, Quiet and Beauty

By MADGE MACBETH

THE Island lay hushed and serene under the light of a westering sun. Clouds banked like snow-capped mountain ranges along the horizon. A timid church bell flung thin notes into the still air, and near at hand, strange tearing sounds drifted from a field where sheep were grazing.

"It's incredible," I mused aloud, "that in this troubled topsy-turvy world, one can find such utter peace."

Friend Flora whose sense of hospitality outweighed practical issues in the matter of gas coupons, sat dreaming behind the wheel. After a pause, she echoed;

"It's incredible, indeed!"

She had driven almost without speaking. She hadn't pointed out This and That as we ambled along. She let me discover for myself the loveliness of her native Prince Edward Island. Perhaps she, too, had suffered from a guide's irritating, interrupting commentary.

"Listen!" I said. "Listen to the locusts. Don't they sound like a neighbor's lawn mower in violent action?"

"Oh, my poor neglected garden!" sighed Friend Flora. "Why did you have to mention a lawn mower, just now?"

"I could have mentioned weeds," was my answering consolation.

Pale Birches

We had driven over bright red roads between two lines of thick-leafed trees. They stood shoulder to shoulder as though to protect the secret places behind them from prying, human eyes. Every now and then, however, there came a gap, at least a thinning of their ranks, and in the fading glow of sunset I could see clusters of pale birches, like the ghosts of trees, long dead.

silver green of oats. There were patches of speckled green—a great many of them—for potatoes are commercially important to the Islanders. Clover in fragrant masses, gave a pink tinge to the surrounding shades; and much of the landscape defied classification in terms of color. It was just green, calm and cool and easy to live with, especially by people who know the gift of security and deep content; who love the land and see beauty in simple things.

We moved unhurriedly to Millvale and stopped to watch the afterglow wash across a greenish turquoise sky. In the misty distance, lumpy sand dunes sat, hunched like peasant women squatting beside the road in Spain, except that these dunes sat in a placid, rosy sea.

No hot city breath fouled the clean sweet air. No harsh city sounds roared above the cry of sleepy birds and the whir-r of partridge wings as covey after covey flew across our hood seeking shelter for the night. Rabbits sat close and watched us, unafraid.

Blazing Moon

"Peace," I murmured, "is, of course, where man finds it, but somehow, one has to do less searching, here."

Twilight crept along the edges of our content. We sighed, replete with so much loveliness and turned our eyes towards home. Then it was we saw the moon; the great round harvest moon far redder than the sun which but a moment since, had tinted the paint-blue sea.

It blazed, that moon, from a starless, purple sky, and despite its hot flushed face, the light it threw was silver. Silver, and yet more living than silver. More vital.

In open places, waves of light vibrated, broke over the thick gloom as though day were coming on the wings of radiant dawn. Where the trees merely thinned, there was still a steady flow of silver mist. Like a coat of metal, it lay upon the trunks and leaves. And where the trees closed in again, that great red Prince Edward Island moon took up its position between the silvered spires, pointing the way for us to follow, through the darkness of the Unknown.

A Promise

"It's like a Hope," whispered Friend Flora, stopping the car. "Or perhaps a Promise . . . with capital letters, if you know what I mean."

"It's like the Star of Bethlehem," I told her. "It's like the beckoning finger of God. Two thousand years ago, there were only three men wise enough to let themselves be guided by the Star. Today, I believe we are seeing things more clearly; realizing that if we but lift our eyes to this fount of everlasting Light, it will lead a twisted, tortured world directly back to Him."

BIG-HEARTED

HAPPILY I would be
The philanthropist of the day
If some one would give me
The money to give away!

MAY RICHSTONE

When the wall broke altogether, a tender pastoral vision spread before the eye. Farms leaned against the gently rolling hills, all of them green; all of them a different green; each lovelier than its neighbors in their amazing variation.

There, lay a sage green stretch, with apple green on either side. Yonder, flowed a lake of grass upon which slow-moving, black-and-white cattle fed. Close by, I saw the yellow green of wheat, and farther on, the

The handsome velvets and passive colors beloved by Victorians are the inspiration of the hat shown here. Draped Trafalgar red velvet caught low at one side, swept up at the other, contrasts with black. An Erik design, it was selected by H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Norway.

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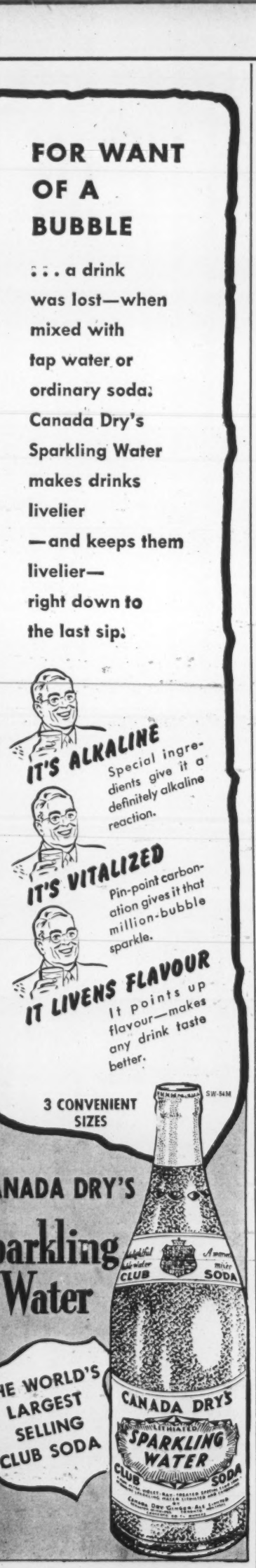

MUSIC AND THEATRE

MacMillan Revives Ravel Work; Stella Andreva's Program

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN his program at the Promenade Symphony concert last week Sir Ernest MacMillan revived one of the finest orchestral works of the late Maurice Ravel, the suite "Ma Mère l'Oye", in English, "Mother Goose". It was composed 20 years before the intoxicating "Bolero", through which the name of Ravel is chiefly known to the multitude, and is marked by more imagination. It ranks with the best achievements of modern French impressionistic music. The group of French composers which came into prominence after Franck could, when they willed it, be deliciously playful — vide, Debussy, Maurice Ravel, Erik Satie, Paul Dukas, Jacques Ibert. In treatment of pure nursery themes Ravel's "Mother Goose" has been equalled only by Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" and even that score is more ponderous.

The origin of the work was charming. It was first conceived as a two-piano work for two children of Polish parentage to whom Ravel, a bachelor, was attached. He had wished them to play it in public but their technical accomplishment was insufficient, though when first heard in Paris at the initial concert of the Société Musicale Indépendante in 1910 the performers were two precocious pupils of the Conservatoire aged six and ten respectively. When orchestrated it passed beyond the juvenile range. Its episodes were in 1912 transformed into a ballet for Diagileff. It was done almost at the same time as "Daphnis and Chloe" but was not a success. We have perhaps to thank the ballet experiment for the exquisite Suite that remains.

Mother Goose Origins

The origins of the English ditties known as "Mother Goose's Melodies" are still clothed in mystery. The famous Toronto-born bibliophile, Vincent Starrett of Chicago, in one of his fascinating books about books, explored the subject without arriving at a conclusion. But there is no doubt where the name "Mother Goose" came from. In the later years of the 17th century, Charles Perrault a very eminent lawyer and court official diverted himself with a work known as "Contes de Ma Mère l'Oye". In French folklore the mother goose was credited with telling bedtime stories to her goslings. In Perrault's book, speedily translated into many languages, are to be found the stories of the Sleeping Beauty, Hop o' My Thumb" (Petit Poucet) and many other narratives still beloved by the children everywhere.

In the last-named movement there is a section typifying fairy music, in which Ravel is supposed to have been influenced by Javanese modes. Never was the composer's inspiration more delicately impressionistic than in the finale "The Fairy Garden". In these episodes Sir Ernest attained exquisite poetic quality. "Hop O' My Thumb" with its bird notes, and "Beauty and the Beast" with its conversational tuba were also piquantly rendered.

The program included the familiar and brilliant "Espana" by Alexis Emmanuel Chabrier, who is said to have deeply influenced Ravel, when as a student of 16 he discovered his music. Timidly he approached the celebrity with a request that he might play for him, rather expecting a snub. But he found Chabrier a man of exuberant, generous personality, who had every desire to be helpful.

Revival of tuneful overtures of other days has been a feature of the Proms this summer, and there are few so well known as that of Rossini's "William Tell". It is so melodious, varied and stirring, that it used to be done to death in the vaudeville theatres in company with Suppe's delightful "Poet and Peasant". It was alluded to contemptuously by commentators who did not know that it had won the admiration of men so varied in sympathies, as Bellini, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Verdi and Berlioz. The opera itself, (though in the long ago) I heard Signor D'Auria present here in oratorio form. It was so unwieldy that even in Rossini's lifetime it was customary to present only the second act (which could stand alone) with the overture. Strangely enough the tedious effect of "William Tell" as a whole, is attributed to Rossini's infatuation for the music of Beethoven, despite the latter's advice that he stick to light opera. Sir Ernest rendered the overture with rhythmical virility and fire; and the same tribute must be paid his performance of Dvorak's ever-popular "Carnival Overture".

To speak frankly nothing on the program with the exception of the Ravel work was more brilliant as an orchestral achievement than Lucien Caillet's Variations on "Pop Goes the Weasel". Caillet comes near to being the Prince of Arrangers. His orchestral version of Debussy's "Clair de Lune" is already a classic. The "arranger" is a widely diffused modern institution, though Liszt did a good deal in that field, and Brahms was no slouch at "arranging" either. It is characteristic of good folk airs that they lend themselves to almost any pattern. "Coming Through the Rye" and "Malbrouck" are cases in point. But nobody imagined that anyone could make so much that is lustrous of "Pop Goes the Weasel". Caillet made the arrangement for the Philadelphia Orchestra in which he used to play the bass clarinet; and it is a most expansive orchestral fabric, unique in variety of invention, and unflagging buoyancy. Small wonder the audience demanded a repetition.

English Soprano

Stella Andreva, who quite openly admits that her maiden name was Brown, has gone farther in opera than most latter day English singers. She was taught by a once famous baritone and coach, George Ottley, a pupil of Santley and Maurel, and notable for his Telramund ("Lohengrin") and Valentine ("Faust"). Over 30 years ago Ottley spent a season at Chicago as coach and assistant conductor to Cleofonte Campanini. His most famous pupil was the Irish tenor John McCormack. The soundness of his methods is exemplified by the training and sureness Stella Andreva revealed in the three famous coloratura arias sung last week; "Una Voce Poco Fa", "Ah Fors e Lui" and the waltz song from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet". It was because of lack of such training and sureness that so celebrated a star as Jeannette Macdonald failed in the latter aria last Spring. Miss Andreva was at one time leading soprano at the Royal Opera, Stockholm; and since her debut as Rosina in "The Barber of Seville" at Covent Garden in 1935 has been an established figure both in London and New York. It is said that one of her best achievements is the Bird in Wagner's "Seigfried". If her middle notes were as good as those at the top she would rank high among contemporary lyric sopranos. I was bored with most of her short lyrics. I need a long rest from Hageman's "Do Not Go My Love" and "At the Well", and I could do without "Homing".

Ottawa Symphony

The Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra, newly organized by Allard de Ridder, was successfully launched on Sept. 6th, with an audience of over 2,900, the approximate seating capacity of Massey Hall. The event took place in the Auditorium, a building of large dimensions. In recognition of the fact that Mr. de Ridder is a native of Holland the concert was under the direct personal patronage of H.R.H. Princess Juliana. In her party were the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands Government and Mrs. J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje, accompanied by Mrs. de Ridder; and the Dutch National hymn was played after "God Save the King" on their arrival. A considerable number of able musicians have been added to the population of the capital during the war. The orchestra numbers 65 and the concert master is Eugene Kash, a brilliant violinist who formerly held the same position at the Promenade concerts in Toronto. Weeks of preparatory training by Mr. de Ridder showed fine results in tone and expression. The program consisted of popular classics embracing Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, and numbers by Beethoven, Greig, Tchaikovsky, Mendelssohn and Edward German. A special feature was a noble rendering of the Bruch violin concerto by Mr. Kash. The next concert will take place on Oct. 4th when the Canadian soprano, Jean Dickenson, will be the assisting artist.

• •

Robeson's "Othello" and its Beginning

MARGARET WEBSTER whose fame as a Shakespearean director has reached its peak in the production of *Othello* with Paul Robeson, writes as follows about the dream and its realization:

"In the summer of 1942 after 12 years of thinking about it, Paul Robeson and I decided we would try out *Othello* at a couple of the little "summer theatres" where production costs were very small and trial flights by actors and dramatists might be made with a minimum of artistic or financial risk.Finally, two theatres were offered—Brattle Hall, at Cambridge and the theatre at Princeton, N. J. Both had the advantage of university audiences, and at the former, where we opened for our first week, we knew we should meet the test reviews of the Boston critics.

"The opening night was the hottest I ever remember; the theatre has a corrugated iron roof, and was packed to the rafters with sweating humanity; we sweated too, whether from nerves or natural causes, or both; there was tension in the air. When the final curtain fell the audience cheered and roared and clapped and yelled until we thought the corrugated iron would split.

"The play's commercial production was, however, held up for more than a year owing to Robeson's concert commitments. I didn't know, since no one ever can, what the verdict of New York would be. But on the opening night history repeated itself, and even more impressively.

The production will be seen at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning Sept. 25.

Portia White, contralto, will be guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert at Varsity Arena on Sept. 28. Kostelanetz conducting.

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PAUL ROBESON —*Photo by Karsh.*

THE FILM PARADE

Newsreels Are the Thing for Fierce and Swift Drama

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE movies these days are engaged in a flight through time, a frantic chase sequence in which the industry figures as the fugitive, with current events sometimes on its tail but usually several corners ahead and waiting for it to catch up. Occasionally the movies double back on their tracks, but the ground here is beaten hard by this time, with very little left by way of camouflage or surprise. The latest example is "The Seventh Cross" which goes 'way back to the underground movement in pre-war Nazi Germany. In the days of "Pastor Hall" this would have seemed an absorbing and urgent film. It's still absorbing, in spots, as any flight film is bound to be. But it doesn't seem particularly urgent today—not on the same bill with a newsreel showing the Liberation of Paris (Part II.)

"The Seventh Cross" has Spencer Tracy as a refugee from one of the earliest Nazi concentration camps. We aren't told what his particular offence against the Reich was, and nothing is explained of the political motivation of the people who help him forward in his flight. In one sense this is to the good, since, at least, it releases the characters from the necessity of making long political speeches of doubtful dramatic value. On the other hand it doesn't do to ignore entirely the demoniac underground movement in Europe. It's a little as though the characters in a film of this sort were merely being carried along on a flat conveyance-belt of action, with the dynamo that operates the belt kept carefully out of sight.

A Matter of Writing

The trouble seems to be that the wrong people in Hollywood are writing the speeches and setting up the political background of films describing Europe's underground. An underground picture realized with accuracy knowledge and intensity might have the dark and terrible fascination of a novel by Arthur Koestler. Since however there are no Arthur Koestlers on the Hollywood payroll the movies have to make out as best they can with a good play-by-play description of flight and pursuit without ideological trimmings.

Spencer Tracy gives his usual solid, steady performance as George Heisler, the refugee-hero; a little too solid and steady, I thought, for the role of a man worn down to nothing but strung nerves and a dull craving to survive. The film gets a fine lift however from Hume Cronyn's touching performance as a nervous but valiant little German mechanic. Romance, in the shape of a beautiful barmaid (Signe Hasso) comes into the story, though so late and so perfunctorily that it's hard to see why they bothered with it at all.

But Look at the News

The newsreels are the thing to see these days. Ever since the curtain went up to stay up on D day the newsreels have held a fierce exciting interest beyond anything in the history of the screen; or even in history itself. The newsreel releases this week show in hurried and fantastic glimpses the liberation of Paris and the entrance of General de Gaulle—the thronged exultant streets and De Gaulle very calm, immensely tall, striding down the Champs Elysees; the burst of machine gun fire from an attic window and the crowds scattering across the streets like people caught in a sudden gust of rain; the terrifying moment when the last wretched Vichy-ites are dragged from their attic and kicked and cuffed through the streets; the dead and dying on the pavements; and then for a touch of incongruous domestic comedy, a mother leaning suddenly from a door-way to snatch a six-year-old out of danger by the seat of his trousers. It's a strange, hurried, haphazard film, taken as though there were no time for selection and no need for it, since the whole of Paris that day, wherever the camera turned, was one immense exultant drama.

Concerning a Dud

In "Gypsy Wildcat" Maria Montez indulges in some dignified bosom-heaving and nostril-quivering, but that is about as far as she goes in acting up to the picture's title. She also shakes a tambourine to attract customers to the gypsy fair, though with considerably less passion than a Salvation Army adjutant drumming up Christmas trade. Both she and Jon Hall are handsome young people and technicolor certainly lends itself to their rich if rather static beauty. But their acting is rudimentary and their stories are the most staggering tripe imaginable. Not even the accompanying newsreel is worth a session with the screen's favorite technicolored lovers.

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Tomato in a Spicy Winter Brew for Cold Weather Fare

By JANET MARCH

IT'S your nose which reminds you oftenest that you are back in town again for the winter and that summer, that pitifully short season, is once again well behind us. There's that oily smell which rises from the streets on muggy autumn days, and then there are a lot of good smells too—peaches, pears and plums cooking, tomato juice brewing and pickles simmering.

My nose tells me that town people don't make quite so many sour pickles as do country folk who at this time of year never seem to go into a grocery store without buying a gallon of vinegar. Every farm house seems to have a brew of pickles sitting in the kitchen and you are all too often asked to sample them. My enthusiasm for pickles taken neat is non-existent, and I have yet to learn how to keep a pleasant expression on my face while eating something so violently sour.

Cities, in the autumn, have if not a fish-like smell at least a very ancient one, and even if modern sanitation has improved considerably since Shakespeare wrote "The Tempest" I'm sure he would have found a phrase to describe that mild mixture of gasoline, smoke and dust which makes you realize how fine a perfume comes from pine trees and lakes.

Sometimes the smell is good though. There was a heavenly aroma floating up and down our street today, something with tomatoes and onions and spices which smelled as if it would make the humblest meat ball taste like filet mignon. Each time I went out on one of the many errands which engulf housewives after two months' absence, I sniffed hard and tried to find out where it came from. The old nose sharpened by a quiet summer led finally to the doorstep of the worst tempered woman in the street, a lady whose life is spent in battle with the baker, the milkman, the iceman and, above all, the garbage men. Any child or dog who puts foot or paw on her lawn hears about it in violent terms, and she seems always to be lurking just inside the door ready to spring.

There was absolutely no chance of swapping recipes so I went home comforting myself by thinking of how wonderful coffee smells and how awful it often tastes. The old March recipe would have to be trotted out again, but at that it's a pretty good one—

Chili Sauce

2 dozen tomatoes
1 cup of brown sugar
2½ cups of vinegar
5 onions
5 green peppers
1½ tablespoons of salt
1½ tablespoons of cinnamon
1 tablespoon of ground cloves
1 tablespoon of ground ginger

Cut up tomatoes and cook them until they are soft and then put them through a sieve. Grind the onions and the peppers in the meat mincer and add them to the tomato purée. Add the sugar, spices and salt and boil till thick, then cook and stir in the vinegar and bottle.

If you like a tomato sauce with a faint sweet taste a bit like good chutney you will like this one—

Tomato Sauce

2 dozen tomatoes
6 peaches
6 pears
6 apples
6 onions
3 tablespoons of mixed pickling spices
2 cups of brown sugar
2 tablespoons of salt
3 cups of cider vinegar
1 hot red pepper

Cook the tomatoes and put them through a coarse sieve. Peel and chop up the fruit and add it and all the other ingredients and boil about two hours—being sure that it doesn't stick and burn as this brew has a strong tendency to do.

Green Tomato Relish

If you grew your own tomatoes you will certainly be left with some green ones when the frost killed the plants and this is one thing you can do with them.

3 dozen tomatoes (green)
3 tablespoons of salt
3 onions
3 sweet peppers
½ a cabbage
4 cups of vinegar
1 cup of sugar
1 tablespoon of celery salt
1 tablespoon of mustard seed
½ tablespoon of ground cloves

Put the tomatoes, cabbage, peppers and onions through the mincer, add the salt, sugar, spices and vinegar and boil about thirty to forty minutes.

Catsup

This is one of the things which seems to be hard to get, and there's no doubt about it that the young like "paint" to decorate that late sandwich when they come in from the movies. The safest way to be sure of having it is to make it yourself so here's how you do it—

2 dozen tomatoes
3 tablespoons of salt
½ tablespoon of cayenne
½ teaspoon of thyme
1 cup of brown sugar
2 onions
1 tablespoon of ground cloves
1 tablespoon of allspice
½ tablespoon of mace
½ tablespoon of celery seed
1 tablespoon of ground cinnamon
6 stalks of parsley, tied together so they can be fished out
1 quart of vinegar

Wash and peel the tomatoes and cut them up. Add all the other ingredients and boil gently till the mixture is reduced to about half its original bulk which will take the best part of two hours. Strain and then bring to the boil again and bottle.

SECRET WEAPON

DOESN'T it rankle
Doesn't it rile
Doesn't it cramp
A husband's style—
That wifely cryptic
Superior smile!

MAY RICHSTONE

• As soon after Victory as possible, you'll once again be able to enjoy your favorite health food—delicious, crispy, crunchy VITA-WEAT CRISP-BREAD. May the happy day come soon when once again you'll be able to get—

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GREAT-GRANDMOTHER SAYS:
"I've baked my bread with Fleischmann's Yeast ever since I was a bride."

GRANDMOTHER SAYS:
"Of course, I use Fleischmann's Yeast for bread. It's so dependable."

MOTHER SAYS:
"I get better bread when I make it with Fleischmann's Yeast."

DAUGHTER SAYS:
"I know my bread's good when I bake with Fleischmann's Yeast."

FOR 4 GENERATIONS

Canadian women have relied on Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast to bake bread with fine, smooth texture, sweet, delicious flavor! If *you* bake bread at home use Fleischmann's, Canada's *favorite* fresh yeast. Order from your grocer today!

GET MORE VITAMINS — MORE PEP! Eat 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S *fresh* Yeast every day. This Yeast is an excellent natural source of the B Complex group of vitamins!

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Rows of purple ostrich and mauve marabou, beloved of pre-1914 glamor girls, are revived by John Frederics in this hat of fuchsia chenille.

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Time used in marketing for Baby's fruits and vegetables in crowded stores, can be saved for more enjoyable things by turning to Libby's. Then, not only Baby's shopping, but the cooking, straining, *and* Homogenization of his food will be done as well. Libby's Homogenized fruits and vegetables can be fed to even six-weeks-old infants—and with less digestive upsets than with foods that are strained but not Homogenized. Write today for free, detailed information.

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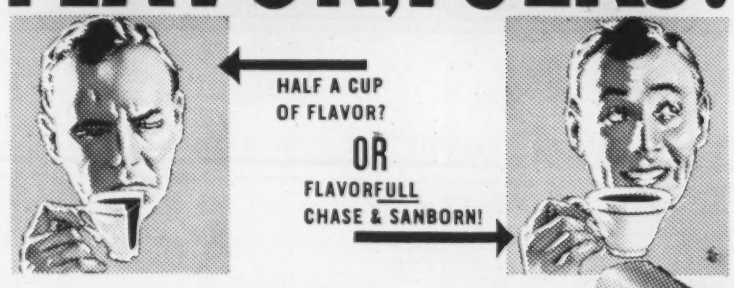

Canadians have changed to flavorFULL Chase & Sanborn in a dominion-wide swing to finer coffee!

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Many homes throughout the Dominion owe the continued beautiful appearance of their furniture to the regular use of Liquid Veneer. Just a little on the dust cloth as you dust keeps all fine wood finishes looking radiantly clean and like new! And nothing but a QUALITY polish . . . such as Liquid Veneer Polish . . . should ever be used on the sensitive finish of your furniture, piano, radio and woodwork.

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PERSONALITIES UNLIMITED

Lady Reading: Ruler of Britain's Workers on the Distaff Side

By MARGARET AITKEN

THERE is something quaintly misleading in the official handle attached to one of Britain's leading war figures.

Somehow, "The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E." sounds like a petite, stooped, white-haired, kindly, old woman. The title recalls E. F. Benson's Victorian heroines or John Galsworthy's sagas. Visions come to me of country mansions and dignified old ladies exerting gentle influence over far-flung members of aristocratic families; of lavender and old lace; of Tradition (with a capital T) and old world feudalism.

In actual fact, the Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E., is none of these things. She is as modern as a post-war Packard.

She is a tall, junoesque woman with dark hair and snapping brown eyes. She is a vital, powerful person (in build and character) who wields ironclad influence over one million British women. She sits in a London office, on Tothill street, from early morning to late night, directing the activities of one million workers in the Women's Voluntary Services and her rule extends throughout the British Isles.

Truly Great

"One of the truly great figures to rise out of this war," is how Lady Reading was described to me. To check on such an expansive generality, I investigated some of the many WVS activities while in England this summer and I interviewed Lady Reading, who was created a Dame of the Empire in the 1944 Honors List. I found nothing to disprove that statement.

Lady Reading has done a truly remarkable and stupendous job. Since 1938 she has organized one million women into a united body wherein every kind of civilian defense duty has been assumed and she has led these women from one achievement to another—achievements that have earned the undying gratitude of suffering humanity.

In June 1938, when the war clouds were gathering ominously, the Dowager Marchioness was asked by the then Home Secretary (Sir Samuel Hoare) to recruit women for an unpaid organization which would play an important part in A.R.P. In 1939 the WVS scope expanded to include evacuation of children, nursing services, billeting, child welfare and, at the outbreak of war, 335,924 women were trained and ready to help in these spheres.

As the war progressed, more and more activities were assumed by the WVS until now it embraces some 2,000 branches in all parts of the British Isles. Members give whole or part time service (unpaid) and they provide ambulance drivers, wardens, rest centre workers, mobile and stationary canteen workers. They distribute Canadian and American Red Cross clothes to bomb victims; they help with salvage; they make hospital supplies, clothes for evacuees and darn socks for soldiers. The WVS is financed by the War Charities Act and Canadians have made no small contribution to this work through their donations. More recently WVS members have been given special training in anti-gas and fire fighting defense.

And that, in a few brief paragraphs, is the story of an organization one million women strong. But what is the background of this woman who has headed such a united effort through five years of war?

Stella Acharnaud was a V.A.D. in World War I. When hostilities ceased, she took up a career and in 1921 joined the Vice Regal staff of the newly appointed Viceroy to India, the first Marquess of Reading. From the outset of her business career she showed a shrewd insight, a flair for administrative work and gathered knowledge wherever she went. After Lord Reading's term as Viceroy expired, Miss Acharnaud remained his personal secretary and served him during his appointment as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the first National Government.

Lord Reading, who began life as Rufus Isaacs, was a Jew and one of Britain's foremost solicitors. In 1931, some years after his first wife's death, he married Stella Acharnaud.

For several years the second Lady Reading took on numerous public offices. She was Chairman of the Personal Service League. She was a Justice of the Peace. She joined a committee to investigate broadcasting and was on the General Advisory Council of the B.B.C. On the death of her husband in 1935, she retired from active public life and it was then that she visited Canada to discuss immigration problems. She travelled this continent incognito as Mrs. Read.

Socialites Must Work

Lady Reading is an indefatigable worker and she stands for no nonsense from those who work in the WVS, even though it be voluntary and unremunerative. The society girls and matrons, the well-to-do of Britain who do not need to think of pay envelopes, must work just as hard as their sisters in factories, kitchens or the armed services. They must work their 55 or 30 (part-time) hours a week, as ordered by the Minister of Labor, or go elsewhere and "elsewhere" might be anywhere the government decrees. WVS workers must clock in and clock out each day, just as in a factory, and where Lady Reading finds slacking, she reports it without compunction to the Labor Ministry. Slackers, paid or unpaid, are not tolerated in Britain today.

"Flexibility" is the WVS motto, as chosen by the Chairman, and flexibility plus enthusiasm are the two ingredients which have made her leadership such a success. Lady Reading has put her whole heart and soul into the WVS—so much so, in fact, that there has been at least one occasion when it caused her step-family some embarrassment.

A few weeks ago the Dowager Marchioness advised British women to put national service above all else, "even if it meant an untidy house and a hungry husband." The statement was widely publicized and at times was attributed to another Lady Reading, who is wife of the present holder of the title. The younger Lady Reading has had a busy time disclaiming authorship of this statement, made by her husband's step-mother. As a Child Care Advisor at the Ministry of Health, neglect of the home is something she is continually preaching against!

What will happen to this million-women organization after the war? That was one question I asked Lady Reading and she evaded it adroitly.

Will the WVS disband or will it remain intact and, as such, become a great power in the land? If a million women can unite in one great effort during war, they could do the same during peace. They could make or break any political party. They could push social legislation or retard it. Yes, the post-war fate of this Women's Voluntary Services is an interesting one but the dynamic Dowager Marchioness of Reading wouldn't talk. Not on that subject.

TIME, WHO HAD BOASTED

TIME was arrested on a golden evening
of an unforgotten summer
when the fledglings went early to bed
and the winds wandered on their own quest;
when the sun slipped away unheeded
and our hearts knew,
This is the promised hour.

Frost has never taken
the blossoms from that summer
nor has winter ever come
to that hill.
Time was arrested on a golden evening . . .
Time, who had boasted
that he *never stood still.*

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

There's tea . . . and

THE DIFFERENCE IS IN THE YOUNG TENDER LEAVES

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

Blended and packed in Canada

MUFFINS MAKE THE MEAL
MAGIC APPLE MUFFINS
2 cups sifted flour
3 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
1 tbspn. sugar
½ tspn. allspice
2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk
2 tbspns. shortening, melted
2 tbspns. shredded apple
Sift together dry ingredients; add eggs, milk, melted shortening and apple; mix all together quickly. Bake in well-greased muffin pans in hot oven (400°F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MAGIC MAKES THE MUFFIN!
MADE IN CANADA

OUR AFTER-VICTORY GENERAL ELECTRIC KITCHEN

SOME OF THE G-E APPLIANCES YOU WILL WANT IN YOUR *All-Electric* KITCHEN

YOUR After-Victory kitchen will be the most "used" room in your After-Victory home. To get the most out of it . . . to make sure of its being comfortable, convenient, attractive and labour saving . . . two things—planning and electricity—are needed. So start now! Plan an all-electric kitchen completely equipped with dependable, attractive General Electric appliances . . . a G-E Refrigerator and Hotpoint Range . . . a G-E Dishwasher and Garbage Disposal Unit. These and many other useful, money-saving units such as a G-E Washer and Vacuum Cleaner, will be available again to fill your post-war appliance needs.

Victory Recipe

APPLE DELIGHT

2 cupfuls of sifted pastry flour
1½ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoon baking powder
¼ cup shortening
1 cup milk
1 egg, well beaten
6 firm, juicy apples

Combine dry ingredients and sift. Cut in shortening, then stir in milk and beaten egg mixed together. Fill large greased muffin tins half full of this batter. Peel and core apples and cut in half crosswise and place each half on top of the batter, cut side down. Fill centres with sugar or honey and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for about 25 minutes. Serve warm with cream. 6 servings. 2 to a serving.

EM-84

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC Co LIMITED

THE DRESSING TABLE

When Size Sixteen Becomes Size Eighteen It's Time to Repair

By ISABEL MORGAN

PARDON us, but is your figure slipping?

Your best friends may not breathe a word about it (not to you, dear) but summer with its easy sport clothes, the less frequent wearing of a girdle and the appalling appetite engendered by the splendid country air, has been known to add a pound here and another pound there. This is all very well for those who, literally, are worth their weight in gold. But until one of those maharajah persons (the only people who can afford such magnificent gestures in these times) rides up on an elephant looking for your street number added poundage will do nothing for you. Unless, of course, you like to have your friends say, "But how well you are looking!" When it is said in that tone of voice better go into conference with the bathroom scales to find out what the score really is.

Policy of Honesty

It is surprising how dishonest to themselves women can be on the subject of weight. Even in the face of such unpleasant evidence as the tightness of fit of a suit that was line perfect last season, seams stretched to the bursting point on dresses and fastenings that refuse to fasten, most of us are reluctant to admit that the fault isn't with these objects but that we are "putting on weight."

If the evidence offered by the scales and the state of the wardrobe is sufficiently convincing, what is to be done?

Exercise can do great things in reducing measurements to something seemly. If the tape measure and last year's dresses tell you that the extra weight is around the hips, for instance, begin a few simple exercises that concentrate on this spot.

Here is one suggested by an expert in such matters:

Stand with the feet about 14 to 16 inches apart. Throw the body weight outward on the right hip; keeping both knees straight as the legs sway to the right side. Now, raise both hands high over the head, keeping the upper arms close to the ears. Holding the legs in this outward-swayed position, slowly bend far over to the left side. Keep directly to the side; do not lean forward as you will be tempted to do when you feel the long pull at the waistline. There should be a continuous curve, a taut line, from the right foot, up along the right side, and to the tips of the right fingers. Remember to keep the right arm close to the ear.

When you really feel that s-t-r-e-t-c-h and p-u-l-l, raise slowly upward and as you reach an upright position, always stretching high, throw the weight over to the left side and bend again to the right this time.

Three complete bends, left and right, should be enough to start with, then gradually increase the number. This exercise, we are warned, is useless unless it is done in a slow, even rhythm. Bend far enough to each side so that you can get a real stretch and pull.

If you have your eye on one of the slim-line Fall dresses but waist and abdomen need slimming down to finer proportions, you might like to try the following exercise. But it isn't for sissies!

Made-to-Measure

Lie on your stomach on the floor, not on a soft rug, or blanket. The surface must be hard so as to give you plenty of resistance. Grasp the right foot with the right hand, and the left foot with the left hand. Then try to rock back and forth. You won't be able to budge the first few times, they tell us, but the effort that you put forth will help!

The point is to throw the head backward, bringing the chest up as the knees drop toward the floor. Then, as the chest is lowered and the head comes down to the floor, the legs are pulled upward. The pull should come from the stomach, as you rock forward and backward.

Do not be discouraged if you seem to get nowhere with this in the beginning, we are warned; just keep trying, and suddenly you'll find yourself going fine, and you will wonder why you didn't get it from the start.

This is for back, thighs and arms:

Sit up high, back straight, tummy pulled in. Raise arms at sides to shoulder level. Have the legs apart. Now, bring the left arm forward and touch the right foot with the left fingers; at the same time the right arm should be stretched backward. Straighten to first position, being sure to sit erect. Now reverse the position, touching the left toes with the right fingers. Of course, you must keep the knees perfectly straight, don't let them bend even a little bit! Repeat ten times to each side; then reach for the toes from a position with the arms stretched overhead instead of from the sides.

For firming the arms and back:

Stand erect and raise the arms at shoulder level. Now bend the arms slowly from the outstretched position, clenching the fists and pretending that you have a rod in your hands which you are trying to bend into a U shape over your head. This will cause you to tense the muscles; and remember that it is a strong rod which gives you lots of resistance. You should feel a quiver in the muscles if you do it properly, and the shoulder blades will seem to come together as the "pull" is felt.

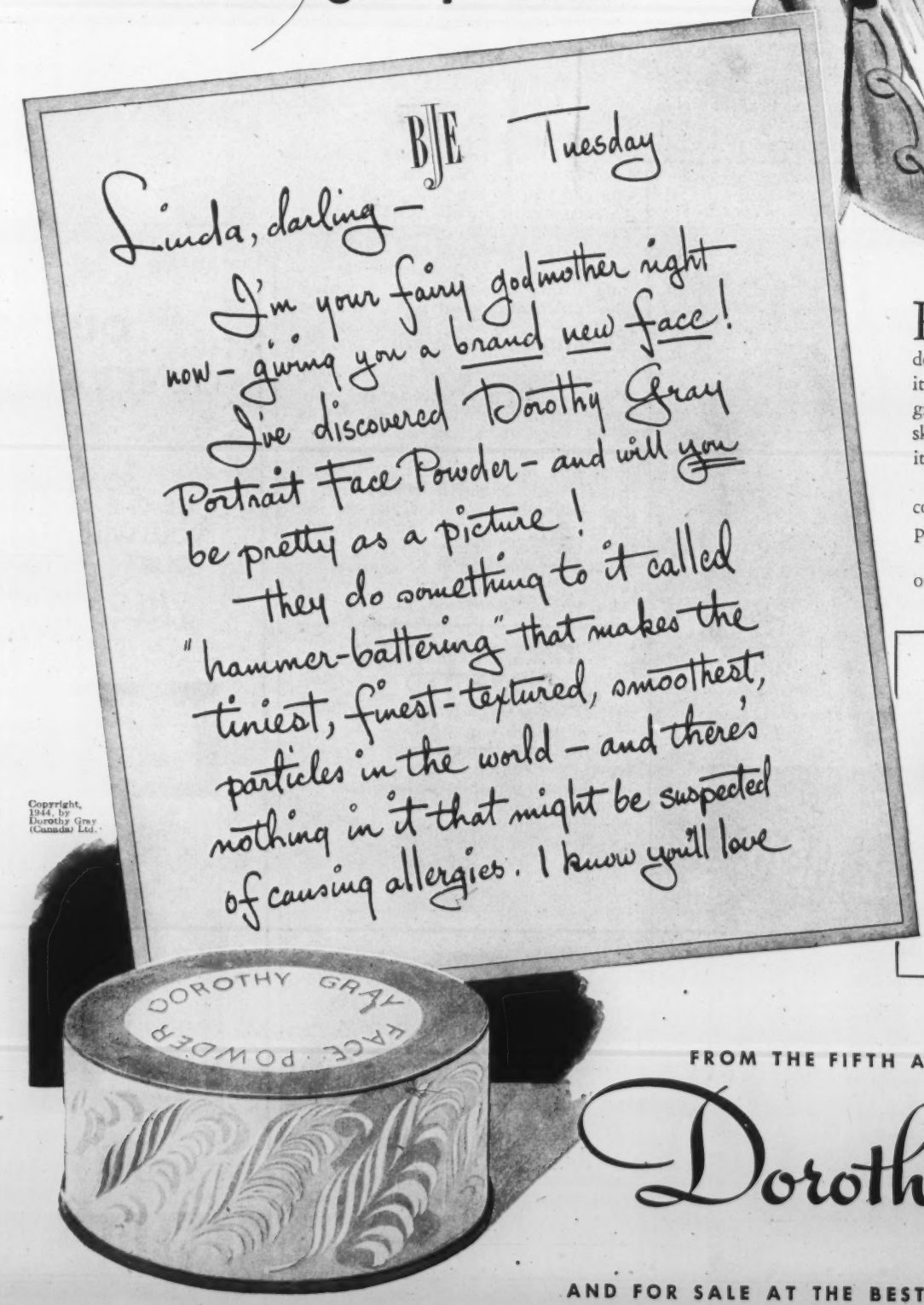
Repeat, Please

Now that the arms are bent so that the fists are at the shoulders and this imaginary rod is shaped in a perfect U, straighten it out again. Pull hard at it until it is perfectly straight as the arms come out to the shoulder level. Repeat this exercise several times, relaxing between each movement for a moment or two.

Fall is just the thin end of the wedge of winter, and it is smart to pick a warm, comfortable coat for school or college. This one is lined with a leopard, fur-like fabric. The coat itself is well-cut and luxurious and practical for all school activities.

LETTER FROM A LADY ON A VISIT TO NEW YORK

"Darling — It's the smoothest, clingiest, non-cakingest powder!"


BJE Tuesday
Linda, darling—
I'm your fairy godmother right now—giving you a brand new face!
I've discovered Dorothy Gray Portrait Face Powder—and will you be pretty as a picture!
They do something to it called "hammer-battering" that makes the tiniest, finest-textured, smoothest, particles in the world—and there's nothing in it that might be suspected of causing allergies. I know you'll love
DOROTHY GRAY
FACE POWDER

PORTRAIT FACE POWDER—a finely-milled Dorothy Gray face powder. So fine-textured and downy-smooth, it goes on like a fresh complexion! Never grainy. As you fluff it on, notice its smooth, skin-flattering texture. And you'll find that it clings beautifully...stays on for hours!

Dorothy Gray Portrait Face Powder contains no ingredients generally suspected of arousing allergies.

In glowing shades to enhance the glamour of your own skin-tone. $1.25.

Salon make-up tricks to flatter a square-shaped face

Place Dorothy Gray rouge high on cheekbones to add illusion of length to your face. In using lipstick, keep mouth corners delicate, tapered . . . not square. Brush your hair back from temples.

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FROM THE FIFTH AVENUE SALON OF

Dorothy Gray

AND FOR SALE AT THE BEST TOILET-GOODS COUNTERS

THE OTHER PAGE

An Afternoon With the Livesays At Their Home in Clarkson

By MARY WEEKES

"YOU'LL come to a fork that leads off the main road. Take that, cross a bit of ravine and turn sharply to the right. Come past a brownish cabin—that's where Mazo de la Roche wrote 'Jalna'—and you'll see our house."

With this description, we set off for the J. F. B. Livesay place. We found the turn-off, the "Jalna" cabin set in amongst the trees, then we saw the house—a stately home designed and built under the careful eye of the Master. A brown cedar-clapboarded house it is, thick with windows to coax in sunlight and reveal rows upon rows of stately birches. The landscaping that runs away from the graceful porches is easy and artless.

Parking our car on the wide, circular and hospitable drive, we did not approach the house at once. We could not, for the beauty of the ten acres that surrounded it held us breathless. Mr. Livesay had told us about the thousands and thousands of daffodils he had planted and that, come April, would color the slopes of the gentle stream below the house and reach into the forest of birches. In pre-war days, he had employed two gardeners.

Even in March with a light snow muffling the feet of the bare birch trees, the picture was one of great peace and submission. One that I shall long remember. It was a refuge from the scarred world. Springtime flowers might, and would, add the softness of summer to the scene, but could not, I thought, improve the serenity of this peaceful refuge. Here, in lovely Clarkson, had the "writing Livesays" isolated themselves in beauty and comfort to—live and write.

At last we entered the house, to be received with hospitality supreme. We were folk who liked the land, too, and we had an orchard nearby. Newly come to the district, we had a common interest—gardening. There was the writing too. We knew pretty well what we should find. Books and more books. Relics of artistic ancestors in the old land. Works of Canadian painters and writers. Graceful furniture that mellowed the lovely rooms. Cedar-beams that the Master had had placed to his taste. Oak, homegrown on the place, burning in the fireplaces. Tea in a silver pot and "extra" tea in a big Brown Betty (the Master's friend and ally when he sat till morning—"newspaper fashion," he said—writing), muffins and Christmas cake.

There were photographs to examine; Mrs. Livesay's latest book, Dorothy's latest poems. A chapter from Mr. Livesay's own book (in the hands of his publishers), reviews of this and that, the exciting photographs of Peggy's Cove, the upstairs rooms to visit, . . . other guests arriving. We tore ourselves away, very late.

Here in this perfect setting had Mr. Livesay planted himself, close to the good earth that he loved. I can see him now—the country gentleman—strolling out to show us views we had not discovered, in Donegal tweed overcoat and matching fedora fashioned by his English tailor, this charming and brilliant man who "hated shams of all kinds" and whose sympathies were broad and kindly.

He is gone and his friends mourn. He had "so short a time" to enjoy the house of his dreams, his well earned comfort and leisure.

The clever wear themselves out!

ADOLESCENT

HERE, the caution of a kitten
And the fierceness of a tiger
Share quarters.

Eyes—like clear water
Where the sun shines through;
Flecked with dreams,
Magnificently eager.

One moment, wise beyond all learning
With the inborn knowledge
Of the untouched heart.
Vulnerable—
Easy to "get at"—
No piteous pretences.

Then, brash as the biggest cymbal
In a jazz band:
Loud—
Flip—
Possessed of a scorn more lofty than a Caliph's.

Swimming against the current
Most of the time.
But striking out,
Boldly,
Beginning to live.
Caught up in the amazement
Of your own senses.

This is the interim.
The little bewildering pause
Between familiar childhood
And full stature!

MONA GOULD.

TO A YOUNG POET

WE WALKED together through the mantled woods
the snow, crepitant beneath our feet,
made frosty music gay as harness bells.
You showed me where a deer had lately run;
we spied a white furred rabbit dart away
and picked late scarlet haws beside the path;
we saw the rosy halo of the birch,
so bright it seemed an almond tree in bloom;
we found the red and hasty buds, tiny as beads of the soapallally bush,
and five forgotten crimson berries, hung
like jewels on a slender crystal tree.
You said, "I like my poetry to rhyme."
A smile, adult and wise curved my lips,
"So did I, when I was young, but one outgrows the taste for obvious ornament."
You said, "When I'm happy, so happy I can't hold it all,
then a poem bursts out and sings itself to me
and I must write it down."
And I, whose sands of ecstasy ran out so long ago, answered you never a word
but turned and walked humbly, facing the evening
and the purple pointed firs that stabbed
the pale December sky.

MARY ELIZABETH COLMAN

TO CONSERVATIVES

THE fatal charm of the used-to-be
Creeps on like a strange miasma,
The once-on-a-time, "when life was free"
And there was no powdered plasma,
No sulfa drugs, no electric light,
No cars and no telephone
To wake one up in a chilly fright
While dreaming all alone.

The Big Boys think of the used-to-be
With their optics all a-brim,—
The Precedent-lads who grieve to see
That the world is out-of-trim.
They yearn with a sad and grievous air
For the elder time serene
When seven per cent a month was fair,
And Victoria was Queen.

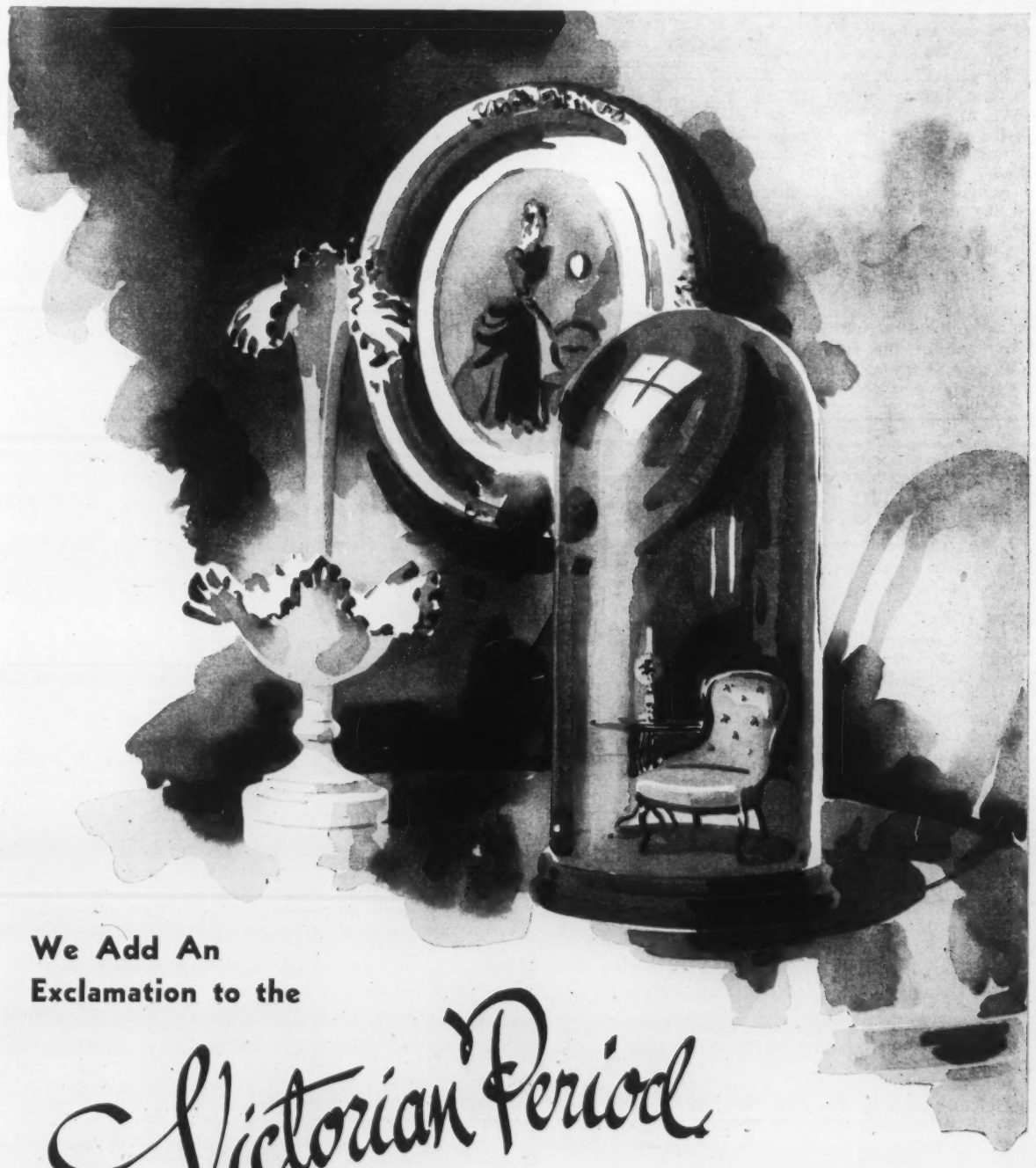
But it seems to me they would show more wit
If they dried their eyes and snapped out of it.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

Murine quickly refreshes and soothes eyes that are tired and irritated. Very helpful for those who feel the strain of working under artificial light. Murine was originated by an eye physician. Is a scientific blend of seven ingredients . . . safe . . . gentle . . . and most soothing. Make your eyes feel easy and refreshed. Use Murine.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

SOOTHES · REFRESHES



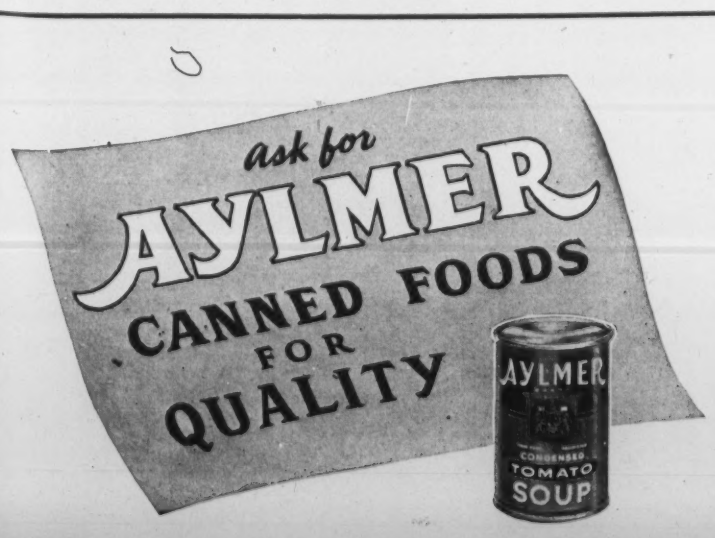
We Add An Exclamation to the

Victorian Period

We've taken the Victorian Period right out of the Parlour Era . . . . we've painted it, preened it, prettied it! We've exchanged its solemnity for sauciness . . . we've shocked it right out of its horsehair stuffiness and given it wit and a certain gala giddiness!

We've splashed colour on picture frames . . . filled epergnes with flowers. We've papered a wall with the primrose "the Good Queen" loved . . . . we've strewn cabbage roses on walls and on the floor! We've achieved a capricious, a light-hearted, a devastating decor!

EATON'S



The Money — or Magic of Social Credit

By W. A. McKAGUE

Money as we know it is something issued in limited quantities to provide a medium for pricing and exchange. It occupies a key position, balancing demand and supply. This orthodox status of money is roundly condemned by social credit theory which, by issuing paper "money" to the full value of everything produced, would place it in complete control of our economic life.

THE Social Credit party of Alberta, the distinguishing feature of which is a monetary theory, has for the third time won an Alberta election, and with this background it continues to aspire to the federal field, which is the only sphere in which its ideas could be given real effect. Its views, along with those of Mr. McGeer, those of Mr. Slaght, and those of the CCF, were aired before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons in connection with the decennial revision of the Bank Act during the past session. This situation, coupled with what seems at the moment to be a decline in the influence of the two old-line political parties, shows that monetary "reform" is a live issue in Canada, and that there is developing a mess of political parties out of which anything—even monetary reform—might develop.

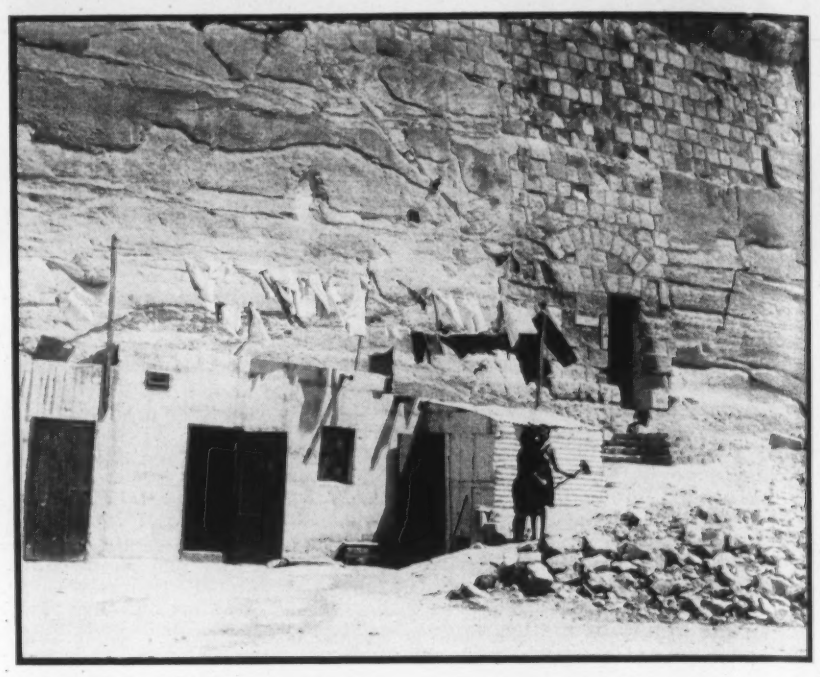
A booklet entitled "The Existing Financial System in Relation to Postwar Reconstruction" which comes to hand from the Alberta government, affords an opportunity to re-examine the monetary views of the social crediters. The booklet is described as an interim report of the Sub-Committee on Finance of the Alberta Postwar Reconstruction Committee. Right at the start, it is evident that it has no direct connection with the social credit "dividends" of $25 per month which first inspired the movement. These dividends, and the elaborate but short-lived scheme for their issue and redemption, are not even mentioned in the booklet. Instead, there is set forth a complete condemnation of money as we know it, and an offer of "money" on a basis and in a volume not heretofore dreamed of.

For its condemnation of money, the booklet goes right back to the very first instances of circulation of paper. That is, just as soon as goldsmiths found that they did not need to hold gold for every receipt or certificate that they issued, because these documents would not all be presented at the same time for redemption, there was started the circulation of paper money without full gold backing. This subsequently became a function of banking. "Thus," says the booklet, "modern banking practice was conceived in a fraud which was destined to have stupendous results on future economic development." This is an extreme criticism. The banking principle was that the notes were good as long as they could be redeemed in gold as presented. If that constituted a fraud, then there are thousands of frauds being perpetrated today, and one of them is our entire circulation of irredeemable paper money.

The social credit plan, however, would dispense entirely with the old idea of money as something of intrinsic value circulated for purposes of pricing and exchange. They claim that this status of money, which in fact merely made it a key part in our economic life, gave it an absolute control. Surely it is wrong to say that just because I work for money, then it is money that runs my life.

They arrive at this criticism by including as part of our existing money not only coin and printed notes, but also "deposit currency or

(*Continued on Next Page*)



With the end of the war not too far removed, plans for reconstruction in Europe are much to the fore these days. Malta, George Cross Island, which suffered heavily from Nazi bombing, has already started to rebuild. Luckily for its inhabitants, the island is all solid rock, and during heavy raids the people dug into the sides of cliffs for safety. Since the blitz they have added the small outer structures (above) and many families still live like this. Below: From this road, situated 30 feet below the surface of a Malta airfield, entrances lead to the caves, now rarely used, which once served as offices and stores for defence equipment.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada to Hold to 1941 Prices

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANADIAN business was told last week that its war emergency will not end when the guns stop firing. While production restrictions will be withdrawn as rapidly as practicable, price controls will continue during the process of reconverting the national economy to peace, and the attempt will be to hold Canadian prices to the levels of 1941 despite the increases in production costs since then. This will be in striking contrast to the indicated United States procedure of establishing price ceilings on durable goods such as automobiles, radios, etc., that take into account the increases in labor and material and other costs since 1941. Clearly it is going to be hard on Canadian producers, but the justification is that if the price restriction effort succeeds it will do much to prevent a general price inflation and also to make possible the large volume of production necessary to provide an abundance of jobs.

Build Production and Employment

Donald Gordon, in his reconversion policy speech in Toronto last week, said that the inflation menace is still a real one ("heavy war production, manpower shortages, insufficiencies of civilian goods, swollen purchasing power are still apparent—every time a price is raised somebody's costs go up, and that, in turn, is reason for further price increases") but he pointed out that prevention of inflation in the early stages of transition will make a real contribution towards avoidance of deflation in the later stages. In regard to job-making, he said that keeping prices from rising will greatly improve Canada's chances of building a large volume of production, for both the domestic and export markets. The essence of the Gordon argument was that "If we fail to take the bold view of preventing prices from rising as a vital means of attaining volume much above prewar levels, if we adopt the narrow approach of merely trying to re-establish prewar production markets, then we shall be throwing away our prospects for high employment and a progressive and expanding society. Both labor and enterprise have a vital stake in co-operating with the Prices Board in preventing prices from rising."

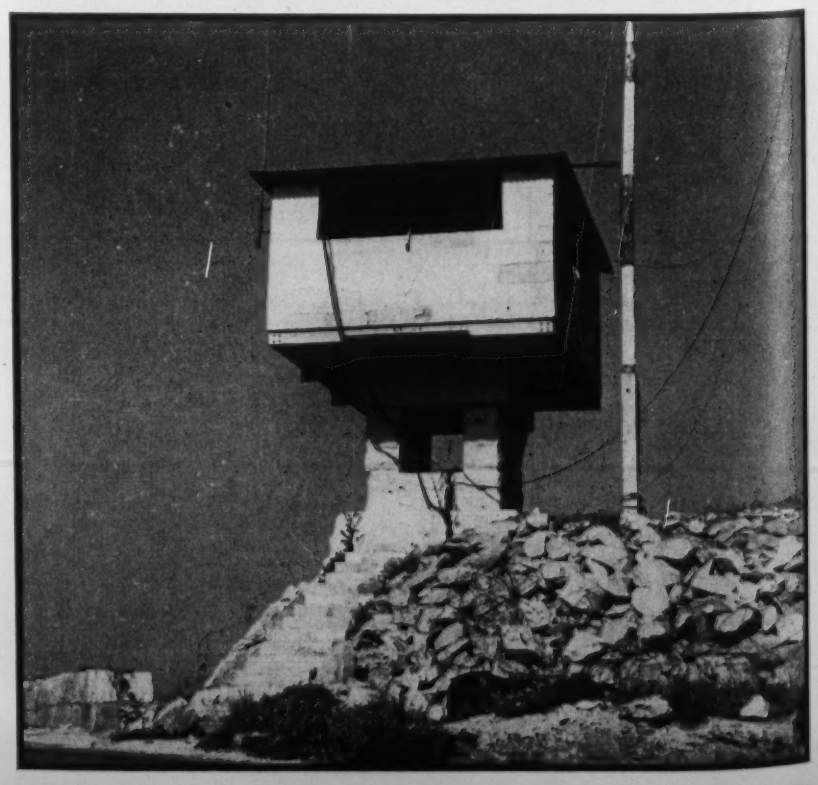
With the broad Gordon aim Canadian business is definitely inclined to agree, but there is evident a good deal of doubt as to its practicability. One trouble is that a considerable volume of materials and parts for Canadian products normally come from the United States, and higher prices for these imports must mean increased costs for Canadian manufacturers. This difficulty may be taken care of with government subsidies, but there is a limit to that procedure. Then there is the wartime record of sharply rising labor costs, a factual record which does not accord with the oft-stated government policy of preventing wage increases in wartime: despite supposedly "frozen" wages, organized labor has forced raises from many employers and the cost-of-living bonus has been embodied in regular wage rates. There is the marked general trend toward the imposition of working conditions which raise production costs—and, of course, there is the record of taxes. There is obviously a limit to the "squeeze" industry can take. It's true that maintenance of high employment and high purchasing power and high demand as a result of 1941 price ceilings would make for volume production and thus lower costs, but would this be enough? Industry must have a profit incentive. The squeeze must not go too far.

Mr. Gordon thinks that postwar maintenance of 1941 prices won't be so difficult as it may seem. Conditions, he pointed out, were far from being depressed in that year; we had then had two years of wartime expansion and many prices had already been increased in line with rising costs. Though costs in many industries have risen since 1941, a good many of these cost increases are of a temporary character, Gordon claims. As means of effecting a reduction in labor costs, he cited the likelihood of a decline in labor turnover, a return of more skilled and proficient workers from the armed services and war industries, a considerable saving in the need for overtime, reduction of absenteeism, reduction in costs of materials as war shipping rates decline and sources of supply, not now accessible, are reopened, the elimination of the wasteful or inefficient practices which have developed under the urgent demands for speed in wartime, the replacement of wartime substitute materials, and utilization of the new techniques learned in wartime.

Only a Part of Economic Policy

Again, will all this be enough? Will Canadian business be able to operate vigorously and expansively under the limitations of 1941 prices? Let us listen to Mr. Gordon: "Important as price control is, it is only one aspect of economic policy. By its nature, it is directed toward keeping prices from rising and while the prevention of inflation will help in reducing the danger of deflation, a price ceiling does not and cannot prevent prices from falling. To minimize that danger, ways and means must be found of sustaining employment and national income at levels much higher than we knew before the war. Solutions must be found to many of the national and international problems which have grown out of the dislocations of war. The whole problem of reconstruction lies ahead: war contract cancellation, disposal of surplus commodities and plants, corporate tax policy, reconversion financing, public works, social security measures and many other questions. And perhaps more important than anything else . . . . much will depend on our ability to expand our foreign trade to take up part of the slack in employment." And Mr. Gordon added: "The task before us may well provide a greater challenge than the job of organizing for war."

A reminder of Malta's heroic RAF defenders is this control tower on a Malta airfield, now unused. During heavy raids the personnel on duty could descend through the hollow centre column to cave shelters below.



(Continued from Page 34)

credit." That is, they count in all of the bank entries on which cheques may be drawn. It is true that most settlements are today made by cheque or draft, but to include these available balances as money is stretching that term beyond its usual sense. Again, "savings" are described as "money immobilized as purchasing power and set aside for future use." That also is wrong, because savings which go into new capital goods have just as much purchasing power as has the money which goes into consumers goods, and inasmuch as they increase productive power they probably are of more value to the community.

The booklet then goes on to submit two definitions which those of us who are not yet converted will find difficult to comprehend. "Real credit" is described as "the measure of a nation's credit—i.e., the belief of its people that they can obtain the results they want in their co-operative association—expressed in terms of its ability to deliver goods and services as, when and where required." Following this is "financial credit" defined as "a nation's real credit expressed in monetary terms and measured by the ability to deliver monetary tokens as required for purposes of providing access to its real credit resources. Financial credit should be a reflection of real credit."

Quantity of Money

Apparently it is on this vague basis that the new money is to be established, the requisite "quantity of money" being outlined as follows: "The quantity of money issued should be determined by the volume of production—i.e., by the extent to which the people desire to use their real credit to provide themselves with goods and services. The total volume of money issued should at all times be sufficient to ensure: (a) That total purchasing power, i.e., money available to buy goods and services on the consumer market, is equal to the collective prices at economic levels of such goods and services. (b) That capital goods production and transactions within the productive and distributive systems can be adequately financed to meet the demands of consumers for goods and services."

Here we have the amazing proposal for the issue of a dollar of money for every dollar of production, so that the purchasing power may be made available to absorb the output. It does not make clear who is to be handed the dollar in the first instance, in order that it may be paid to the producer in the second instance. Nor does it specify whether the egg or the hen comes first, that is, whether the money is to govern the output or the output is to govern the money. After all, if the only limit to a nation's success is "the belief of its people that they can obtain the results they want in their co-operative association," then truly there need be no restrictions on whatever effort they may choose to put forth.

Money Too Important

"The importance of the monetary system," says the booklet in another place, "is that it is the essential mechanism of economic organization. By its means individuals are induced to associate in the many spheres of production, the extent and nature of this production is determined, the manner of its distribution is arranged, a record of the aggregate resources of the nation is recorded, as well as the individual citizen's claims upon them." Such a statement appears to attach undue importance to money. It is certainly far more than has ever been aspired to by our existing medium of exchange and measure of value. It would place money on an unprecedented pedestal, for no article or service would have any status until officially stamped with its monetary value. It is difficult, indeed impossible, to visualize how this could work apart from state socialism. And yet the social crediters are hostile to the CCF and to state socialism.

The booklet develops the strange argument that when savings go into new production they add to the costs, without the issue of new money to provide the purchasing power to buy the goods. According to the social credit theory, all production taps the money supply, money in this sense including bank credit. Even where a firm has its own working capital, the following ingenious explanation is furnished: "All money being issued in a manner which creates a corresponding debt to the banking institutions any firm which operates on its own working capital does so by virtue of the fact that somewhere within the system there is a corresponding debt to the banks remaining unliquidated. Therefore the effect on the aggregate situation is the same as if such firms borrowed their working capital. Money paid out from the funds of such firms for wages, salaries, raw materials, etc., must be recovered in the prices of their products and returned to the fund, against which there is an unliquidated debt to the banks so far as the public as a whole is concerned. So that the effect is the same as if the money was borrowed from the banks, except that such firms are not, in themselves, so directly dependent upon bank control as they would otherwise be."

"Disastrous" Saving

Here again is an account of the "disastrous" effects of saving on the monetary system: "Suppose that one million dollars was saved from current income to finance capital development. That one million dollars will be included in the prices of goods on the market. Therefore goods to the price value of one million dollars will be unsalable. Suppose one million dollars is used to finance the building of a factory and suppose (which we have shown is not the case) the entire one million dollars was distributed in incomes, the goods previously unsalable can now be bought. But meantime another million dollars has been saved to build another factory, causing a further shortage. The effect of this is exactly the same as if the same one million dollars was saved again to erect another factory. And as the process is continuous, it will be apparent that, in effect, the one million dollars could be used over and over again to finance the erection of, say ten factories—the cost of which will all be included in the final price of consumable goods, but in respect of which the people will have no money. In this way one unit of money can liquidate only one unit of such costs."

If money is to be issued to the value of production, then it is pertinent to ask how it will be adjusted to the thousands of small transactions that occur every day, for articles and services which turn over quickly. Obviously it is not possible to issue new money every time a taxicab gets a fare, or some person enters a theatre, or a cabbage starts to market. If the scheme worked at all, it would have to provide some basic relation between production and money. Would the volume of money be equivalent to a day's, a month's or a year's output? What we have at present is a circulating fund of money, which happens to be equivalent to about one month's national output, and which pays for all goods and services as they move from person to person. One dollar bill may, while remaining in circulation for, say a year, change hands in a dozen transactions, or in fifty transactions. Its "velocity" of circulation helps to determine how much money is needed to do the job. The social credit argument, however, denies that money even circulates, holding to the theory that "it is issued against production, and withdrawn as purchasing power as the goods are bought for consumption."

This is not merely a strange conception of money. It is strange economic theory. In spite of the rapid spread of such thoughts, our trained economists, to say nothing of the general public, will have to do some hard thinking in order to absorb it. But in view of the wide spread of such new ideas, we undoubtedly will have them with us for a long time.

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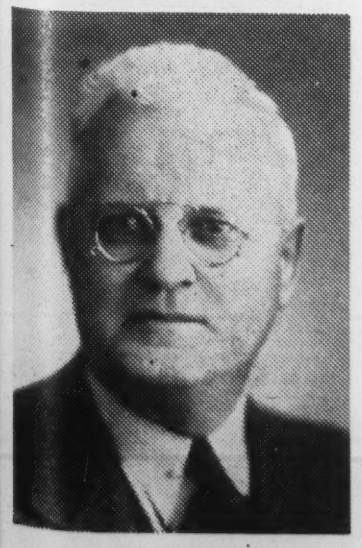

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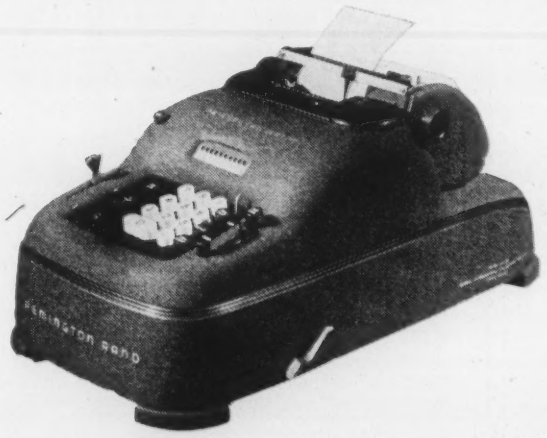

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

C. M., Meaford, Ont—Of the stocks you consider purchasing, B.E.A.R. at the moment appears to have the most interesting speculative possibilities. It has extensive property holdings in the Yellowknife area, but the principal asset at present is its direct or indirect control of some 900,000 shares of Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines. Extensive diamond drilling at Giant Yellowknife, which is being financed by Frobisher Exploration, subsidiary of Ventures Ltd., has indicated presence of major gold orebodies carrying promise of a large tonnage operation. B.E.A.R. is preparing for active exploration of its various holdings. Negus Mines will discontinue milling the end of this month due to labor troubles and will turn its entire attention to development and rebuilding of depleted ore reserves. If you are not interested in the immediate profits which you have in Malartic Gold Fields and Steep Rock Iron, I think both hold attraction for the postwar period.

R.N.B., Hull, Que.—Declaration of a dividend of 6 cents per share on its common stock by Northern Ontario Power Co., subsidiary of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORP., payable Oct. 25, 1944, maintains the rate paid in the two previous quarters, at least for the time being. The April payment had represented a reduction from the previous 12 cents quarterly rate. The company has been formed to substantially reduce the rates for power for the mines of Northern Ontario to meet the cut announced by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The reduction in rates, coupled with the loss of the contract with Hollinger Consolidated Mines, which expires in November, 1944, and which company will in future take power from the Ontario Hydro, will naturally reduce earnings and dividends of Northern Ontario Power in the future, it has been officially stated.

E. L. C., Winnipeg, Man.—Sorry, I can't forecast as closely as you suggest, but it's evident that apart entirely from the effect this year of higher operating costs in respect of raw materials and labor, earnings of ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER will have several items favorable and otherwise that will have a bearing on the final figures with regard to newsprint and pulp. The favorable factors are the higher average prices. For newsprint the average increase is close to $4 a ton in terms of Canadian funds on all paper delivered under the U.S. price of $58 a ton f.o.b. New York. With volume of sales keeping close so far to those of last year there will be a fair gain in newsprint profits in spite of higher costs for wood and labor at the mills. In the case of bleached sulphite pulp produced at the Mattagami mill Abitibi has enjoyed an advance made in February last in U.S. ceiling prices of $10 a ton from $76 to $86 in N.Y. funds. The output of this mill is about 60,000 tons per annum so that the advantage obtained is considerable. There is one direction, however, where there will be a decline in earnings this year for since early in January Abitibi has been unable to produce surplus news sulphite pulp

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

If Roosevelt is Re-elected

BY HARUSPEX

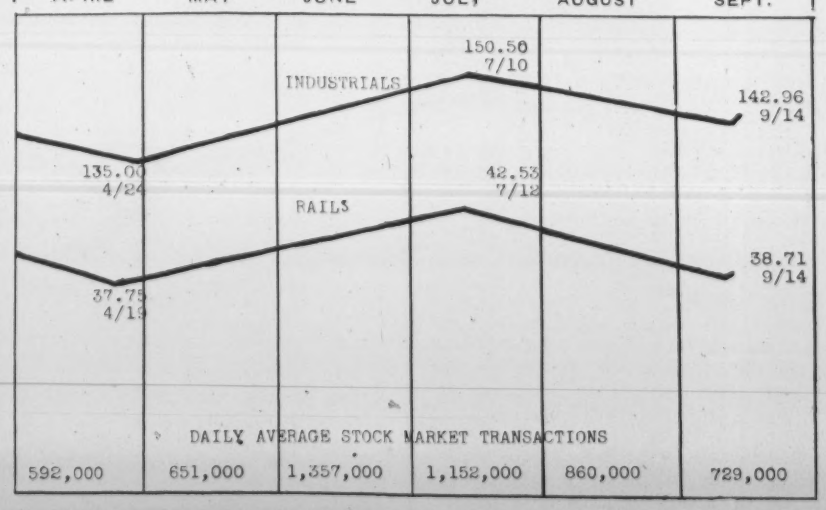
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the July 1944 high points of 150.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 42.53 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Because stock market action, since 1938, has been closely geared in with war developments, and because war's termination will have an important effect on our internal economy, we have assumed that the course of the war remains the major influence now playing upon the market. Under this thesis, we can see the possibility, at termination of the European war, of a temporary or one to three-week rally in stocks on psychological relief over the matter. We believe, however, that the longer term of several months or more effect of war's end in Europe raises sufficient problems of a reconversion nature as to suggest lowered stock prices, or an opportunity to acquire shares at substantially under prevailing quotations for another cyclical advance running over one or two years. Accordingly, we suggested, during strength culminating in July 1943, and again on strength this year, that substantial buying reserves be built up in investors' stock accounts.

At this point, another matter, extraneous to the war, is of market interest, however. This is a growing feeling, as evidenced by various recent developments at the national capital of the U.S.A. that, if Mr. Roosevelt is elected for a fourth term, there will be a full return, emphasized, to the objectives of the more radical element of the New Deal. This would reverse the more conservative trend setting in at about the war's commencement, when the business community, in the interests of a maximum and efficient war effort, were called into various governmental bureaus as planning and operating heads. Regardless of how the New Deal objectives referred to in an earlier sentence may be appraised by one person or another as to merit, there is little question but that Wall Street in general would register unfavorable reaction, with temporary adverse effect on stocks. Since the polls, to date, show Mr. Roosevelt in the lead, some part of the current market irregularity may be due to existing trepidation in the matter.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Preference Dividends Nos. 60-61

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company and a Special Dividend of Two dollars ($2.00) per share on such shares, have been declared payable November 1, 1944, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 30, 1944. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, September 14, 1944

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

2ND OCTOBER 1944

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.
7th September 1944.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1944, payable October 1st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, June 29th, 1944.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED payable October 2nd, 1944 to Shareholders of record at close of business September 15th, 1944.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that The Eagle Fire Company of New York has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C.979 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire insurance of the Company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

E. M. WHITLEY,
Chief Agent for Canada.
Toronto, August 8th, 1944.

for export, an operation that ran into fairly large volume last year. The reason for this is a scarcity of pulpwood which must be used for newsprint to maintain the Canadian supply, for the U.S. and overseas. It would appear on balance that earnings for 1944 will come close to those of 1943.

H.F.E., Toronto, Ont. — No dividends have been paid on shares of BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO. (Canadian company controlling subsidiaries operating in Spain) since June 1936, and there is no present prospect of any. The annual report shows an improvement in 1943 in the consolidated operating results but no amelioration of the exchange situation which prevents transfer of any earnings to the Canadian holding company.

M. J., Winnipeg, Man.—I look upon COIN LAKE GOLD MINES shares as having speculative appeal. The company holds several groups of claims, and diamond drilling is planned for the Lightning River properties as soon as possible. Coin controls Heath Gold Mines through its vendor position and options on treasury shares. Bulk sampling of this Red Lake property suggests it will develop into a large tonnage, low grade operation with a grade of $6 to $7 per ton. Other share interests and marketable securities are held, with working capital at the end of 1943 being approximately $250,000.

A.W.R., New Westminster, B.C.—Yes, NATIONAL STEEL CAR'S retained net earnings for the year ended June 30, 1944, were sufficient to cover the current dividend rate and allow a further building up of the company's already powerful financial position, while the amount of the refundable portion of excess profits taxes indicated that, when present tax rates are reduced in the postwar period, the company will show much higher earnings on a similar volume of business. Net retained income for the latest period was $788,627 or $1.12 per share of common, in addition to which the refundable portion of taxes was $340,000 or 48 cents per share, making total earnings per share of $1.60. For the previous year, retained net income was $818,973 equal to $1.17 per share on the present split stock and the refundable portion of taxes was $220,000 or 31 cents per share, bringing total earnings per share to $1.48. The current dividend rate is $1 per annum. An addition of $315,298 was made during the year to the company's already large working capital, to bring the total to $7,448,863.

C.A.P., Winnipeg, Man.—As you already hold DONALDA MINES shares and do not mention the price you paid for them I would be hesitant regarding suggesting disposing of them until the picture becomes more clarified. The intimation comes from the geophysicist's study of the property that there is a good tonnage of ore in a flat-lying sheet, 10 by 15 feet thick and which has shown values in spots in this sheet over a strike length of 800 feet and across a width of 400 feet, and it is reasonable to expect the values to extend over a greater area. Vertical diamond drilling is now proceeding to determine content and extension of the ore shoot. Some months drilling may be necessary to provide fairly comprehensive information on the possibilities of the property and a deep hole to 2,000 feet will likely be put down when geological conditions are better known.

National Steel Car Corp. Limited

INDICATIONS are that sufficient orders will be placed with the Canadian car equipment industry to keep plants operating actively for some years to come. One of the Dominion's railways has already placed a large order with the three leading manufacturers and the other is expected to place an order of considerable size shortly. Inquiries and orders are expected from abroad, with arrangements reported practically completed for supplying 8,000 to 10,000 cars for the Government of India and orders anticipated from Russia. A substantial quantity of rolling stock will be required by the railways for the replacement of worn out or destroyed cars and for new equipment. Freight cars will receive first consideration and, following filling of this demand, the roads will be in a position to place orders for streamlined passenger cars to meet the competitive demands of modern transportation. In the past year more steel has been diverted to the manufacture of freight cars and, with orders for armaments, the car industry has been working on a scale that labour conditions permit.

National Steel Car Corporation Limited is one of the leaders of the Canadian industry. During the war years plant and equipment has been expanded, which, if put to use in the postwar years, will materially increase the output of car equipment. A strong working capital position has been built up through sale of additional shares to stockholders, retention of excess earnings and from proceeds of the sale of the aircraft plant at Malton to the Dominion Government. In the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, R. N. Baird, Chairman of the Board, stated that the plant at Hamilton has been fully maintained and operated. Production of railway equipment on a substantial scale was undertaken during the year, the facilities for this having been maintained in a thoroughly efficient operating condition, notwithstanding the large volume of munitions which the company is, and has been producing.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, including $340,000 refundable tax, amounted to $1,128,627, and that for 1942-1943, inclusive of $220,000 tax, to $1,038,973, compared with $630,106 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939. The 1943-1944 net was equal to $1.60 per share, or excluding the refundable tax to $1.12 a share, and that for 1942-1943 to $1.48 and $1.17 per share, respectively. Retained net in both years was more than sufficient to cover the current annual dividend rate of $1 per share. Surplus of $4,883,652 at June 30, 1944, was more than double that of $2,021,868 at June 30, 1939.

Net working capital of $7,448,863 at June 30, 1944, was up from $7,133,565 at the end of the 1943 fiscal year and from $2,765,483 at the end of the 1939 period. Current assets of $12,421,226 included cash of $1,643,560 and investments of $7,859,108—well in excess of total current liabilities of $4,972,362.

The outstanding capital consists of 702,000 common shares of no par value, the company having no funded debt or preferred stock issue. Currently outstanding shares are the result of a four-for-one split in the old common stock effected late in 1943. Dividends are currently being paid quarterly at the annual rate of $1 per share, this rate being established when the old stock was split. An initial dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on the old shares in April 1929 and continued at this rate to April 1932, reduced to 20 cents quarterly and continued to the payment of similar amount January 1933. Dividend distributions were then deferred until 50 cents a share was paid in October 1937 and continued at this rate until increased to $1 quarterly in July 1943. An extra of $1 per share was paid in April 1943 on the old common.

National Steel Car Corporation Limited in 1919 succeeded a company of similar name founded in 1912. The company manufactures freight and passenger railroad equipment, dump car equipment, street cars, automobile chassis, drop forgings, shells, etc., with plants at Hamilton. The company's aircraft plant at Malton was taken over by the Dominion Government.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, to date, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1944	18	13¼	$1.60a	11.3	8.3	$1.00
1943	15½	11⅝	1.48a	10.5	7.9	0.87½
1942	9¾	7	1.69	5.8	4.1	0.50
1941	9¾	7⅝	1.51	6.1	4.7	0.50
1940	17¼	8½	0.66	26.4	12.8	0.50
1939	19⅛	9⅞	0.89	21.5	11.1	0.50
Average 1939-1944				11.4	7.4	
Approximate current average				10.0		
Approximate current yield				6.2%		

Note—Earnings per share, dividends per share, and high and low prices adjusted to equivalent of four-for-one split effected in 1943.
a—1944 net per share includes 48c. per share refundable tax and 1943 31c. a share.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended June 30	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$1,128,627x	$1,038,973x	$1,182,689	$1,061,814	$ 463,460	$ 630,106
Surplus	4,883,652	4,797,025	4,032,482	3,200,793	2,472,123	2,021,868
Current Assets	12,421,226	9,511,434	10,097,542	7,877,179	5,201,500	3,946,300
Current Liabilities	4,972,362	2,377,869	6,730,677	4,926,634	2,494,710	1,180,817
Net Working Capital	7,448,863	7,133,565	3,366,865	2,950,545	2,706,790	2,765,483
Cash	1,643,560	1,257,017	204,525	280,322	209,174	753,933
Investments	7,859,108	5,095,976	503,750	495,417	52,537	1,222,140
Bank Loans	1,000,000	—	1,841,181	—	775 000	—

x—Includes $340,000 refundable tax 1944 and $220,000 1943.

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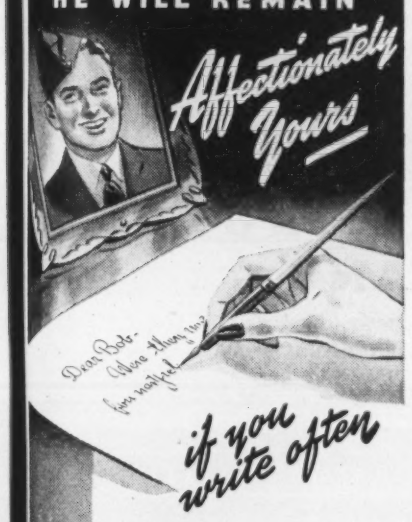

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Fire Companies Ask Rehearing of Recent U.S. Supreme Court Case

By GEORGE GILBERT

Of far-reaching effect is the recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, reversing its previous rulings of the past 75 years and now holding insurance to be commerce among the several States, and therefore subject to Federal laws for the regulation of commerce among the several States.

COUNSEL for the 198 fire insurance companies, including many Canadian and British as well as United States institutions, comprising the membership of the South Eastern Underwriters Association, and the 27 individuals involved, have filed a petition with the U.S. Supreme Court at Washington, requesting a rehearing of the recent case in which the Court held insurance to be interstate commerce and therefore subject to the Sherman anti-trust law.

It is contended by the petitioners that a case of this character should be decided by a majority of the whole Court. The case was decided by a vote of four to three, two Justices not participating. It is also asserted that the decision leaves in doubt the scope of Federal and State powers in the regulation of insurance. The Supreme Court reconvenes for the Fall Term on October 2, and is expected to announce its decision on the rehearing petition soon thereafter.

It is pointed out in the petition that neither in the South Eastern Underwriters Association case nor in the case of the Polish National Alliance v. National Labor Board (64 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1196 (1944) have a majority of the membership of the Court determined that insurance should now be held to be commerce.

Minority Decisions

All the Justices sitting in the two cases, it is pointed out, agreed that many aspects of the business of insurance affect commerce, and that insurance is thus subject to the appropriate exercise of Federal power; but only four Justices in the S.E.U.A. case and three in the Polish National case were of the opinion that insurance should be treated as commerce itself in advance of further Congressional legislation.

It is also contended that the four opinions handed down by the seven Justices who heard the S.E.U.A. case leave unresolved major questions which vitally affect the business of fire insurance, as doubt has been thrown on the propriety of many insurance practices which have been long encouraged and often required by the States, and the extent to which Federal and State governments may regulate insurance is left unsettled. It is asserted that "hazards have been imposed upon the negotiation of every insurance contract, and the very conduct of insurance business has been rendered perilous."

In justification of their request for a reargument of the S.E.U.A. case, the petitioners urge the following considerations: "(1) Since the argument of this case Congress has affirmatively demonstrated that it does not intend insurance to be subject to the demands of the Sherman Act; (2) Under the established principles of this Court the constitutional doctrine upon which the present State regulation of insurance is based should not be invalidated by the Court in the absence of affirmative evidence as to Congressional intent; (3) The decision in this case leaves in doubt the respective scopes of Federal and State powers with respect to the regulation of insurance; (4) A case of this character should be decided by a majority of the whole Court."

Intent of Congress

It is also pointed out that, while the decision in the case that the Sherman Act applies to insurance rests upon the presumed intent of Congress, since the decision was rendered Congress has enacted a statute which the petitioners believe demonstrates affirmatively an intention on the part of Congress inconsistent with that upon which this decision was based. This statute is Public Law 327, 58, Stat. 224, and was enacted by Congress on June 1, 1944. It is a rating law which provides that all fire insurance companies authorized to do business in the District of Columbia shall organize a rating bureau for the purpose of administering rates, of which all companies must be members.

This law prohibits fire insurance companies deviating from such rates unless they file with the rating bureau and the Superintendent of Insurance the proposed deviation and secure the approval of the Superintendent. Congress has thus recognized the fundamental necessity for concerted action and uniformity in the insurance business, in contrast to the unrestricted competition demanded by the Sherman Act. In view of the affirmative evidence that Congress believes the Sherman Act to be incompatible with the proper regulation of insurance in the District of Columbia, the petitioners claim that it cannot reasonably be supposed that Congress nevertheless intended the Sherman Act to be applicable in the forty-eight States.

Parallel Case Cited

It is contended that even if the intent of Congress had not thus been clarified, the Court should, under the principle of Helvering v. Griffiths, (318 U.S. 371. 1943) refrain from invalidating the constitutional doctrine of 75 years' standing that insurance is not commerce on the basis of which all insurance has been conducted and regulated. In the case in question the Court declined to overrule its previous decision in Eisner v. Macomber (252 U.S. 189 (1920) that stock dividends were not income, the basis of its decision being that Congress had not clearly and unequivocally demonstrated an affirmative intention to go beyond the ruling of Eisner v. Macomber and to extend the scope of the Revenue Act so as to tax stock dividends as income in all situations.

In Helvering v. Griffiths the Congressional enactment referred to stated that: "A distribution made by a corporation to its shareholders in its stock or in rights to acquire its stock shall not be treated as a dividend to the extent that it does not constitute income to the shareholder within the meaning of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution." It is claimed that the parallel to the present case could scarcely be more precise, for, while the opinion of the Court in the present case rejects what petitioners regard as clear evidence that Congress intended to exclude insurance from the definition of commerce as used in the Sherman Act, it goes no further than to say that Congress must have intended the Sherman Act to be as broad as its constitutional power.

In the present case, as in Helvering v. Griffiths, there is lacking, it is contended, an affirmative, supervening intention on the part of Congress to go beyond a construction of the Constitution upon which much has been built. It is submitted by the petitioners that the same result should follow in each case, though this is not to urge that the Court does not have the duty in many situations to reinterpret the scope of the Constitution because of changing circumstances or as the result of greater enlightenment or for other reasons, regardless of the presence or absence of Congressional action.

Nor, it is pointed out, is this to urge that the business of insurance should be an exception to the power of Congress to regulate enterprises which conduct their activities across State lines. The petitioners are now urging only that when matters of such vast importance and complexity have been based upon a constitutional theory acquiesced in by all three branches of the Federal Government for more than 75 years, and where there is involved a redefinition of the respective scopes of Federal and State power, the initiative for making such a fundamental change lies properly with Congress, and with Congress alone.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are Government annuities sold by the life insurance companies, and what is the advantage, if any, of purchasing a Government annuity instead of an ordinary insurance company annuity?

S. F. G., Chatham, Ont.

Government annuities are not sold by the life insurance companies but by the Government itself through the

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JACK FITCH

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various Post Offices, its own special representatives, and the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labor. Life insurance companies sell their own annuities. While the cost of a Government annuity is lower than the cost of an insurance company annuity, there is no cash or loan value in a Government annuity at any time, and no part of the principal sum is withdrawable under any circumstances. Although this feature of a Government annuity may be of distince advantage in many cases, as it prevents the diversion of any of the money from the purpose for which it was intended—the provision of an income—there are other cases in which it may prove a hardship, because if the annuity is taken out in early life one cannot tell what his predominant need will be at age 60 or 65, whether it will be income or principal sum. Under an insurance company deferred annuity, one has the option of taking either income or principal sum, or part income and part principal, whichever best meets his requirements at the time the income from the annuity is to begin.

NEWS OF THE MINES

New Interest Evidenced in Many Old Gold Camps in Ontario

By JOHN M. GRANT

MANY old Ontario gold camps, intermittently prospected for years, have in recent months taken on a new lease of life. One of these —the Shining Tree area — after a long period of quiescence, is slated for a new testing following renewed geological studies of areas believed favorable to the deposition of gold. With geological conditions said to be similar to the producing area of Larder Lake, considerable interest attaches to the exploration which is being carried out by important mining interests.

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The group of eight claims known as Thompson-Clarke, which experienced exploration nearly three decades ago and now form part of the holdings of a newly-formed 3,000,000-share company, Adian Gold Mines, Limited, has shown visible gold in quartz stringers and veins that traverse the carbonate zone. It is pointed out in a recent report that while undue weight should not be assigned to the marked resemblance of a carbonate zone on the Adian ground to that of the Larder area, nevertheless considering the gold values that have been found in it, the geological conditions are very suggestive. In the 1920 annual report of the Ontario Department of Mines it was stated by P. E. Hopkins that . . ." coarse gold was seen on the Clarke claim in quartz stringers, which cut rusty weathering green magnesium-iron-calcium carbonate." Gold was also reported by Mr. Hopkins on other claims held by the new company.

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The Shining Tree holdings of the new company, which are now to receive the most intensive exploration since they were first discovered, are located in Asquith township, about 80 miles northwest of Sudbury, and incidentally are only four townships southwest of Midlothian township, where the recent discovery by Féliz Roche created more staking excitement than Ontario has seen for years. Adian Gold Mines' holdings consist of 13 claims and companies involved in financing the work are Conwest Exploration Co., Cobalt Products and Larmont Gold Mines, the first and last the Connell interests and the second the McDonough interests.

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A diamond drilling program of at least 5,000 feet has been recommended for the property and this work has already commenced to explore a wide carbonate zone striking across the property in a general east-west direction. Chas. L. Coleman, consulting engineer, who advised the further exploration of the ground, is of the opinion that the excellent geological conditions and numerous gold occurrences warrant a much more detailed investigation than the property have so far received. Early work apparently only consisted of surface trenching and in the locations where visible gold was encountered.

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Shares of Mosher Long Lac Gold Mines are now listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. This company which has been incorporated for over 10 years owns 20 claims in the Little Long Lac area, adjoining MacLeod-Cockshutt on the west, and also has a share interest in various producing and prospect mining companies. Recent reports indicate that part of the Mosher Long Lac property will be consolidated with some of the Elmos claims, now Tombill. A new company is to be formed to take over the two blocks and both companies will participate in the financing with Tombill, which is controlled by Newmont Mining Corporation, having direction of all operations.

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While Leitch Gold Mines has ore reserves sufficient for at least seven years' milling, the company is going ahead with preparations to explore conditions below the diabase sill as soon as labor is available. The diabase sill is about 600 feet thick and judging from conditions at the Northern Empire, the veins should be found below the sill, in fact, the best level at the Northern Empire property was the first one established below the sill. Leitch has already installed foundations for its new headframe and hoist to permit the opening up of new levels below the diabase sill when the war is over. The present depth of the shaft is 1,645 feet and most of the known ore occurrences have been developed on 14 levels, although chances still exist for lateral extensions on these horizons.

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A new company—Laclothian Gold Mines—has been incorporated to merge the property holdings of Conwest Exploration Co., Roche Long Lac Gold Mines and Evenlode Gold Mines, in Midlothian township, in the Matachewan district. These properties are adjacent to the discovery group which resulted in one of the biggest staking rushes Ontario has enjoyed in years. The company just formed is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, of which 1,000,000 are being issued for claims, one-third to each of the three vendor groups. Conwest is advancing $25,000 to start work, at 10 cents per share, and the other vendors will also participate in the financing.

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That the gold mines have been seriously handicapped by the severe shortage of manpower is freely realized, but recent developments further strengthen the reports that instead of improving labor conditions are becoming more unhealthy. Suspension of production by Beattie Gold Mines, reduction of the dividend rate by Dome Mines and the decline of gold production in Ontario, to the lowest daily average for a decade or more, all indicate that the burden which war time operating difficulties have been imposing on the gold producers is not yet lessening.

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A second cut in dividend disbursements of Dome Mines has been forced by curtailed operations due to wartime conditions. Some years ago Dome paid 50 cents a quarter, but since early 1942 dividends have been at the rate of 40 cents a quarter and have now been reduced to 30 cents. Dome's milling rate was cut early in the war to 1,400 tons a day and present policy is to take what is available whether 1,200 or 1,400 a day.

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